BOMBAY GAZETTE.
ADVERTISER.

VOL. 36. WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1825. No. 181

BOMBAY AMATEUR

THEATRE.

This evening, the 23d Instant,

WILL BE PERFORMED

THE FARCE

OF

Who's the Dupe?

TO WHICH WILL BE ADDED

THE FARCE

OF

TWO STRINGS TO YOUR BOW.

TO CONCLUDE WITH THE

MELO DRAMATIC, OPERATIC, FARCICAL

BURLETTA OF

Bombastes Furioso.

TICKETS and places to be had at the THEATRE from 10 till 4 this day.

Bombay, 23d Feb. 1825.

Higgs and Briggs

WILL SELL

BY AUCTION

On Friday next, the 25th Instant,

To close sundry Accounts,

OLD Hollands in large and small cases, Barsac, Vin de grave and Madeira, a double barrelled gun by Nock, Scotch Cambrick Handkerchiefs, Boat Cloaks, and a variety of other Articles.

Meadows Street, 23d Feb. 1825.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

FOR SALE

On Commission,

A VERY LIGHT

EUROPE BUILT

Buggy,

PRICE Rs. 500.

Meadows Street, 23d Feb. 1825.

FIRST

Calcutta Lottery.

OF 1825

A FEW TICKETS remain unsold at the Office of Messrs. PRINSEP and Co. price 130 Rupees.

Bombay, 23d Feb. 1825.

Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons.

WILL SELL

BY PUBLIC AUCTION

On Monday the 28th Instant,

At their Rooms

BY ORDER

OF THE

EXECUTORS,

A QUANTITY OF

Plate and Plated Ware,

THE PROPERTY OF THE LATE

Capt. George Barnes,

OF THE

Hon'ble Company's Marine.

CONSISTING of Silver Tea and Coffee Pots, Milk Bowl, Table and Desert Forks and Spoons, Gravy, Soup, Marrow, and Milk Do. &c. &c. Also Plated Curry and Hot Water Dishes, Coffee and Sugar Pots, a Cruet Stand, Fruit Knives and Forks, &c. &c. &c.

The above may be viewed at their Rooms any time prior to the Sale.

Bombay, 23d February 1825

Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons.

WILL SELL

BY PUBLIC AUCTION

At their Rooms

On Monday next, the 28th Instant,

THE EFFECTS

OF

Two Gentlemen

DECEASED.

AMONG which are a quantity of Wearing Apparel, Books, a few Cases of Surgical Instruments, a double Barrelled Gun, and a pair of Pistols.

ALSO

Three Saddle Horses, which will be put up precisely at Noon.

Bombay, 23d Feb. 1825.

FOUND.

A FRENCH DOG, if the Owner Applys at Capt. HORWOOD's House, at Colabah, it will be returned to him on condition of giving a full description of the Dog and paying all Expences.

Bombay, 23d *Feb.* 1825.

For Passage to London.

THE FINE NEW SHIP

Florentia

OF 500 TONS.

John Wimble,

COMMANDER

THIS Ship is well fitted in every respect has excellent accommodation for Passengers, and Carries an experenced Surgeon. A plan of her Cabins and further particulars at the Office of MESSRS. ALEXANDER MACKINTOSH & Co.

Bombay, 23d Feb. 1825.

Freight or Passage

TO

LONDON

THE SHIP

Ogle Castle,

Captain James Weynton,

HAVING a poop with Superior Accommodations and expected to leave Gravesend on the 5th Oct. will be dispatched for London in all March. Apply to Messrs. PRINSEP & CO.

Bombay, 23d Feb. 1825.

Periodical Publications.

Messrs. Limjee Bhiccajee's, Sons&Co.

HAVE FOR SALE

THE UNDERMENTIONED

INTERESTING

Periodicals.

NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE,	for May & June,
LONDON MAGAZINE, ..	for Do. Do.
EDINBURGH REVIEW, ..	No. 79.
LONDON LITERARY GAZETTE,	for May, June and July complete,
EXAMINER, ...	for Do. Do. Do.
BELL'S WEEKLY MESSENGER,	Do. Do.
LA BELLE ASSEMBLEE, ..	for May and June

The Price of the above is 34 Rupees only.

MESSRS. LIMJEE and CO. expect several interesting Periodical works for August shortly, which will be notified in an Advertisement when received.

Bombay, 23d Feb. 1825.

A CARD.

PESTONJEE HIRJEE, Respectfully acquaints the Gentlemen of the Presidency,

That he has made arrangements by which he can accommodate Gentlemen with CARRIAGES. They are of the best description and the Cattle good.

TERMS, READY MONEY.

Chariot per Day with Horses,	Rs.	15
Barouche or Shigrampoe, . .	"	12
Landaulets or Coaches, . . .	"	18
Buggy with Horse.	"	7

All Orders addressed to PESTONJEE HIRJEE or at BENDY BAZAR LIVERY STABLES on the Parell Road will be thankfully received and strictly attended to.

PESTONJEE HIRJEE begs, that Gentlemen who may honor him with their commands, will send a man to accompany the Carriage to the place where it may be required, in order that mistakes may not occur.

Bombay, 23d February 1825.

Digitized with financial assistance from the
Government of Maharashtra
on 28 June, 2017

Bombay Gazette.

Vol. 36. Wednesday, 23d February, 1825. No. 1812.

General Orders.

Bombay Castle, 11th February 1825.

By the Honorable the Governor in Council.

No. 61 of 1825.---Considerable inconveniance having been experienced in the Regiments at out-stations in consequence of the confinement of Military Lunatics in the Quarter Guards, much to the annoyance of the men upon duty, the Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to authorize officers in command of Regiments, in which there may be any men in a state of lunacy, to send them to the Civil Asylum at the nearest station to that where the Corps may be serving,---Military Lunatics thus situated will be considered, from the date of their admission into the Asylum, entirely under the authority of the Medical Officer in charge, who will of course give any information regarding the patient which the Commanding Officer may from time to time require.

As by the Medical regulations the pay of Military lunatics ceases on their admission into the Asylum ; it will be necessary, in instances of Sepoys thus situated having families, that according to Section X Article XXVII they make their situation and claims known to the Medical Board, for the purpose of being submitted to government.

Bombay Castle, 11th February 1825.

No. 68 of 1825.---Subedar Major Sheik Hoossein of the 12th Regiment Native Infantry formerly of the 2d Battalion 6th Regiment N. I. having been reported unfit for further service, the Hon'ble the Governor in Council has much satisfaction in allowing him to retire from the service on a pension equal to the full pay of Subedar Major.

The Governor in Council has also been pleased to direct the Collector of Surat, at which place Sheik Hoossein is desirous of retiring, to give effect to the intentions of Government as expressed in the General Order of the 28th November 1817, in which the Subedar stands distinguished for fidelity and attachment to the British Government, under the most trying circumstances, viz. that Land should be granted in Enaum to him and to his heirs in perpetuity in such parts of the British Territories as he might prefer, yielding an income equal to double the amount of the ordinary pay of the rank he might hold on retiring from the service.

Bombay Castle, 12th February 1825.

Memorandum.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Boyd, having taken his passage in the Orynthia and not in the Georgiana, as announced in General Order No. 60 of 1825 ; the same is notified accordingly.

Bombay Castle, 17th February 1825.

No. 63 of 1825.---Assistant Surgeon Edgecumbe Edwards having reported his arrival at the Presidency on board the Ship Charlotte, on the 9th Instant, and produced the covenant of his appointment on this Establishment, the Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to admit him from that date. His date of rank to be settled hereafter.

Bombay Castle, 17th Feb. 1825.

No. 64 of 1825---The following appointment is made by the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

General Staff.

Lieutenant A. D. Grœme, 3d Regiment of Light Cavalry to act as Assistant Quarter Master General, until further orders, vice Black resigned ---Date of appointment 21st January 1825.

Bombay Castle, 17th Feb. 1825.

No. 65 of 1825.---The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to publish for general information the following Extracts of letters from the Hon'ble Court dated 11th August, 8th and 15th September.

Extract of a letter from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors in the Military Department dated the 11th August 1824.

Para. 2d. We have permitted Assistant Surgeon Granville John Griffith to return to his duty on your Establishment by the Ship Regalia.

Extract of a letter from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors in the Military department dated 8th Sept. 1825.

Para. 4th. We have permitted Lieut. Henry Hancock, of your Establishment to remain in this Country, until the departure for your Presidency of the last Company's ships of the next season 1824 | 25.

Para. 5th. We have permitted the undermentioned persons to proceed to your Presidency for the purpose of practising as surgeons, and we direct that they succeed as Assist. Surg. on your Establishment; their Rank will be settled at a future time viz.

Charles Doyle Straker M. D.

Mr. Duncan Stewart.

Extract of a letter from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors in the Military Department dated 15th Sept. 1824.

Para. 2d. Referring to the instructions communicated to you in our letter of the 7th Nov. 1821, we forward in the Packet the papers necessary to enable you to discharge the Pensions of eight out Pensioners of Chelsea Hospital who have been permitted to reside at your Presidency.

By Order of the Hon. the Gov. in Council.

W. Newnham, *Chief Sec.*

Civil Appointment.

Territorial Department.

Revenue.

5th February 1825.

Mr. T. A. Corsar, Third Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate at Broach.

11th February 1825.

Mr. Robert Boyd, Collector and Magistrate at Broach from the date of Mr. Lloyd's departure.

18th February 1825.

Mr. V. Hale, Collector at Shollapore.

Mr. J. B. Simson, Collector and Magistrate in the Northern Concan.

Mr. Richard Mills First Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate at Shollapore.

Mr. John Pyne, First Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate in the Northern Concan.

Judicial Department.

5th February 1825.

Mr. G. H. Pitt, Assistant Register to the Court of Adawlut and to the Criminal Judge in the Southern Concan.

10th February 1825.

Mr. T. H. Talbot, Assistant Register to the Court of Adawlut and to the Criminal Judge at Ahmedabad.

18th February 1825.

Mr. James D. DeVitre, Judge and Criminal Judge in the Southern Concan.

Mr. John Williams, Judge and Criminal Judge at Kaira.

Mr. Richard Torin, First Register to the Court of Adawlut and Assistant to the Criminal Judge at Ahmedabad.

To The Editor of The Bombay Gazette.

On some diseases of the Horse.

Mr. Editor,

At this season of the year, when your paper is replete with memorials of speed, perhaps a few observations on the diseases of the Horse may not be misplaced. The subject, indeed, interesting as it is to us all, *is* but little calculated for a newspaper ; yet, by the assistance of some technical phrases, it may be handled with delicacy ; and were a few individuals qualified for the task, to record, from time to time, their observations on the diseases and management of Horses in India, much valuable property, as well as the life of a noble and useful animal would thereby unquestionably, be saved. Stimulated, therefore, more by the hope of exciting others, than by the importance of what I am about to communicate, I shall proceed, with your permission, to record the appearances exhibited on dissection in four Arab Horses, which have died in the prime of life, within the last fifteen months, in Guzerat.

In the first Horse the Spleen was found to be enormously enlarged, and a small tumor or bag, containing a solid cheese-like substance, opened into the stomach. He suffered from one complaint or another for a long time, and during his last and fatal attack, he fainted and fell, after the abstraction of a moderate quantity of blood, and his death was accelerated by the repetition of the lancet.

In the next one the pleura costalis was perforated, and the lungs were found completely engorged with blood. He died on the third or fourth day, after he had driven the metallic pointed pole or tram of a Cart into his neck or bossom.

In the third Horse, which died to all appearance from an over dose of Aloes, the stomach and intestines were healthy in every thing, except, perhaps, a slight blush of inflammation in the villous coat of the large bowels but they were enormously distended with liquid or serous feces. I saw this Horse an hour or two before his death. His abdomen was warm and distended, but he was cold about the head, which he first raised from the ground and then dropped, in a most piteous manner. He was obviously, too, in great agony, from short and repeated fits of griping, which preceded the ejection of a small quantity of watery feces.

The fourth and last Horse died yesterday, sixty or eighty pints of serum, mixed with long flakes of coagulated lymph, were effused into the cavity of the abdomen. The stomach and bowels, as well as all the doublings of the peritoneum varied in color, from a deep scarlet to a dark purple; and their elasticity and tenacity were destroyed: nay, even the villous coat in the stomach, and some other places, were equally inflamed with the peritoneal:

The feces in the small or straight intestine were hard and lumpy; in the other bowels soft and nearly natural in appearance and quantity.

The scrotum, too, was much enlarged, and engorged with blood, and two sacks in it, or more probably the tunicæ vaginales, contained a considerable quantity of serum and yellow coagulated lymph, resembling in appearance the contents of a putrid egg or melon.

The case of this favorite horse is highly interesting. About eight or nine days ago he was attacked with symptoms, which were supposed by the gentlemen in attendance to indicate gripes. Under this impression they immediately abstracted four quarts of blood from him, with the view, as they supposed, of obviating inflammation; and then had recourse to castor oil, followed by repeated enemas and soon after by stimulant aromatics. On the 2d day of his disease the pulse at the angle of the jaw was full, firm, and regular; his ears were warm, his breathing was somewhat laborious; he looked depressed or soosty, as the natives called it, and he was seized at intervals with apparent fits of griping. As these symptoms but ill accorded with the description of inflammation found in the valuable work of While, its existence was overlooked, and obstinate constipation and gripes, were all that were dreaded or attempted to be remedied. From the fourth to the seventh day, after his bowels were fairly and fully opened, or more probably after the effusion of serum had begun, he got to appearance so much better, that but for the sudden swelling and inflammation of the scrotum which came on, litle doubt was entertained of his speedy and perfect recovery. Yesterday morning, however, he again suddenly became ill. His abdomen, which was never tucked up, appeared to be greatly distended; the torpor and pain of bowels had returned; profuse perspirations broke out over his body; his pulse lost its fulness and strength, and after struggling for ten or twelve hours, he sunk.

In the midst of all his sufferings, it was truly surprising and deceptive to witness, not only his appetite continue unabated, but his eye retain almost to the last, the vivid lustre of health.

The appearances found on the dissection about ten hours after death, leave no doubt that the disease was, from the first, a severe and extensive inflammation of the Bowels. Of this the cause is obscure, but has been conjectured to be Lampas, which may have prevented the proper mastication of his food. How far the trifling bleeding had the effect of protracting the disease, as well as of preventing mortification or adhesion, or how far it can account for the fulness and regularity of the pulse, the warmth of the ears, and the almost total absence of fever, which this horse exhibited on the second day of the disease, are questions that I must leave to be solved by those qualified by experience to explain them.

Your obedient Servant,

Guzerat, 11th Feb. 1825. MEDICUS.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,

It may gratify some of your readers to know that the three masted schooner the Spy, (90 tons) Capt. Bowles, arrived in Boston (America) on the 27th of Sept. having performed her voyage to Bombay and back to Boston in 9 months and 24 days.

New York Gazette, Sept. 30th 1824.

Yours truly,

G. H.

EXCHANGE.

On London..6 mo's 1s. | 9d. per Rupee
Calcutta..30 days 103 B'y Rs. per 100 Siccas.
Madras.....do. 99 B'y Rs. per 100 Madras.

COMPANY'S PAPER.

Remittable. ...136 4 B'y Rs. per 100 Siccas.
Unremittable 107.

THE GAZETTE.

BOMBAY,

WEDNESDAY, 23D FEBRUARY, 1825.

The Shipping report announces the arrival of the Alfred Captain Lamb on Sunday last, from the Downs the 12th October. The Passengers are Captain and Mrs. Holland, Mr. Wm. Blair H. M. N. Service, Messrs. Edwd. Fisher and J. Salter, Free Merchants, Mr. C. J Owen, Cavalry Cadet.

The Alfred having left England the same day as the Charlotte, brings no addition to our stock of news from Europe.

We beg to refer our Readers to the Calcutta head for some extracts from the papers giving the latest accounts from Rangoon; and among which will be found official despatches from Sir A. Campbell. From these it would appear that the Burmese were again endeavoring to collect a force, with the intention of making a final effort against our troops at Rangoon. It is mentioned that no doubt was entertained of an attack being made, as arms had been brought down to Prome from Ava, and all accounts from the interior agree in stating that troops were collecting, though with difficulty. Another slight affair between the Burmese and a detachment from our force is noticed. The enemy having again occupied Syriam, a party was sent to dislodge them, which was effected with the loss of one officer, Lieut. Geddes of H. M. 47th and 1 Private killed, and Captains Forbes and Backhouse, of the same Regt. with about 30 men, wounded.—Important news may be expected from Arracan, ere long, as the force destined to act against that city has advanced some time. The Naval part alone, we learn by private accounts, was so considerable, that it was deemed nearly, if not quite, sufficient to reduce it.

By accounts dated January, from the Persian Gulf, the survey was making rapid progress. It commenced this Season at Grane Harbour, which has been minutely examined. From thence the coast-line has been completed to Core Abdullah, formerly a mouth of the Euphrates; all the Islands have been laid down between that and Grane, and to the Southward about twenty miles of Coast have been surveyed. No discoveries have yet been made of any importance but in the progress of the vessels to the Southward someting of interest is likely to be found, as the Coast is nearly, if not quite, unknown between Grane and El Katif. The harbour of Grane is described as very extensive, being nearly 60 miles in circumference, with good anchorage and shelter. The town is said to be large, very populous and to carry on an immense trade with India and all parts of the Gulf. The greatest civility was shewn by the Sheik to the officers of the surveying vessels and he appeared very desirous of forwarding their views.

The Ships Edmonstone, Byramgore and Charlotte left the harbour on Monday last for Vingorla, from whence they are to convey a part of H. M. 46th Regt. to Cananore, to relieve the 20th Regt. which is to return in the Transports to the Presidency. The 20th, we understand, on its return, will be landed at Butcher's Island, for a few days, after which it will proceed to Poonah.

The Morning Chronicle of October 11th contains extracts from the French papers, which confirm the account of the successes of the Greeks at Samos. The affair was witnessed by a French vessel of War. Canaris, who was supposed to have been blown up when destroying a Turkish frigate, is not dead, but has been seen at Syra, where he was an object of public curiosity. He had nobly refused the offer of rewards from the Government, and some honors which had been prepared for him at Napoli di Romania; declaring that he desired only a name and the independence of his country. It is said the Turks were within the Gardens surrounding Athens, in great strength, having 8,000 Infantry, and 1,000 Cavalry. The Acropolis had a garrison of 2,500 men under Goura. Harmony is said to prevail generally in Greece.

The Paris Etoile of Oct. 8th remarks, that the English Journals seem to attach much importance to the movements of the French troops in the Colonies; but which were only caused by the exchange of Marine for Land Troops, which had been appointed to serve in the Colonies. The same paper mentions that the squadron of evolution had returned to the Mediterranean.

A private letter from Madrid dated Sept. 28th remarks that, in spite of its impotence, the Spanish Government was constantly thinking of reconquering South America. Some discussions had taken place in the Council of Castile regarding the measure. Arrests of the Nobles and persons of high rank were constantly taking place at Madrid, and rooms in the prisons were preparing, from which it was expected that many other persons would be arrested.—Emigrations of respectable families are said to be constantly taking place, and since the beginning of 1823 two millions of piastres have been carried into France and other states by persons who have quitted their country to seek quiet and security in others.

A letter from Seville dated the 18th Sept. states that transports were taken up at Port Santa Maria, for the purpose of proceeding to Ferrol, where 3,000 troops would be embarked for the Havannah.

The Oriental Herald for October notices, that Mr. Edmonstone is about to retire from the Direction, on account of ill health; and that it is just as doubtful as ever whether Mr. Lushing-

ton will proceed to India or not. Lord Strathallen appears to have been a candidate for the Governorship of Madras, and it is said that his appointment was objected to upon the grounds of Lord Liverpool having been known to say, "that his objection to the appointment of any Company's servant as a Governor in India is such as few considerations would remove." Sir Wm. A'Court, it is reported, had the offer of the expected vacancy, but declined to accept it. The same publication remarks that the rumour of Lord Wm. Bentinck's having been proposed to succeed Lord C. Somerset at the Cape appears to want good foundation.

A Lieutenant in the Navy has matured a plan for bringing to England one of the two obelisks at Alexandria known by the name of Cleopatra's needles. The plan has met the decided approbation of Mr. Croker, and was under the consideration of the Lords of the Admiralty.

It was expected that some interesting details regarding the interior of Africa would soon be laid before the public, as a trunk containing manuscripts had arrived in England from Tripoli, which was directed not to be opened until it was received in London.

A new East Indiaman of 600 tons burden, the construction of which is of a novel kind, has been launched from the Dock-yard at Rochester, and named after that city.

The Discovery Ships, under Capt. Parry, were seen on the 17th of July beset in the Middle Ice, in Latitude 70 deg, and Longitude 5 deg. The Captain of the vessel that brought the report, who had been nearly as high as Lancaster Sound, after seeing the vessels, states, that the prospect for them was very favourable, as the weather was fine when he left in September, and the Coast unusually free from ice.

FROM THE BOMBAY COURIER.

We have received accounts of two suttees having recently taken place in the Deckan, and one in the Concan. The piles were constructed in strict conformity with the rules prescribed by the Shasters, which adds to the torments of those who devote themselves as victims in these dreadful sacrifices, and by all we can learn the fortitude and devotedness of these superstitious beings were encreased by the prospect of enhanced sufferings. Time alone, however, can shew what measure it may be safe ultimately to adopt for the purpose of putting an end to rites so cruel and revolting to humanity. For ourselves we question the policy of any direct interference in the reform of practices, which the diffusion of a more enlightened system of education can alone remedy. We make this remark in reference to the discussions in which the Legislature and would-be Legislators at home have recently engaged, on this delicate subject. Their humanity outstrips their judgment---its display only augments the evil which they are desirous of correcting. None surely can be more desirous of accomplishing that object than the authorities in India, and can it be for a moment believed that they are callous in the discharge of their duty? Instead, therefore, of declaiming at public meetings against the tolerance of so horrid a practice, it would produce a more salutary effect if our Wilberforce's, Buxton's, and Buckingham's were to contribute each his mite to the dissemination of education in India; which would not fail of dissipating those clouds of darkness and ignorance in which it is the policy of the Braminical ascendancy to retain its followers. It has been contended that a positive interdiction of the practice might be safely attempted; and that it would as safely succeed, because, as it is not countenanced by the Shasters, it would not be interfering with the religious observances of the Hindoos.---We doubt the policy of such an interdict; if it be not an interference with their religion, it is an interference with a deeply-rooted custom.---It might, however, be tried.---but not in the British territories.---We should imagine that any of the Native Chiefs, the most enlightened of those in alliance with us, might be prevailed upon to prohibit the practice.---If the attempt succeeded, it might then be followed up in our own territories.---Instead of our own countrymen crowding to the spot to witness such inhuman rites, it would be perhaps better if they turned from these spectacles with horror and disgust, and seized every opportunity of speaking of the practice in terms of marked reprobation.---They must recollect that in all ages and countries, where force has been employed to root out any particular superstition, it has only made its votaries more determined and obstinate.---The Sun of knowledge alone can disperse the mists and illumine the darkness of superstition.

During the last fortnight the Corps at the Presidency having been inspected and reviewed by Major General Wilson, that officer attended by his staff left Head Quarters on Sunday to proceed into the Northern Concan, for the purpose of looking at the Troops in that District, Salsette, Tannah and other places within the range of his command.

SPORTING IETELLIGENCE.

POONAH RACES.

THIRD DAY

TUESDAY, 15TH FEBRUARY 1825.

The Horse Artillery Cup, value Rs. 600. with a sweepstakes of 3 gold mohurs each for all Arab horses. Weight for age.--- Heats 1 ½ miles.

		Weight. st. lbs.	*Heats.*
Mr. Elliott's,....	B. A. H. Reveller,	8 12	3 3
Mr. Baillie's,....	G. A. H. White Surry	9	2 2
Mr. Havelock's,..	C. A. H. Marske.	8	1 1

Time, 3*m*. 7*s*. *and* 3*m*. 8*s*.

1st Heat. The horses started and kept well together for half a mile; Marske then began to lead, and continued to increase his distance gradually, winning easily by two or three lengths.

2nd Heat. Marske again took the lead soon after starting, Reveller fell off in the 2d ½ mile; White Surry was well up, and rated it with Marske till past the mile post, but never headed: Marske winning with apparent ease by several lengths.

The odds were altogether in favor of Reveller at starting, and *greatly* against Marske.

The Hunter's Plate of Rs. 600 from the fund, with a sweepstakes of 3 gold mohurs each, for all horses carrying 11 stone; gentlemen riders;---heats 3 miles. Winner to be sold for 1200 Rs. confined to the owners of the horses, and to have preference as they come in.

Mr. Elliott's,....	B. A. H, Spring,	3	drawn,
Mr. Farmer's,....	A, H, Sampson,	2	2
Mr. Boyd's,....	C. A, H, Jack.	1	1

Time, 6*m*. 54*s*. *and* 7*m*. 6*s*.

1st Heat. Jack generally led for nearly 2 ½ Miles, when Sampson passed him, and seemed to be winning: but Jack suddenly made up his distance at the run in, rated it with him to the winning post, and won by barely a head.

2d Heat. Sampson kept in Jack's rear several lengths; till passing the 1st ½ mile post in the second round, when he was let out, and closed upon Jack, but could not pass him; Jack winning the heat easily in hand.

A Match of 500 Rs. 1 ½ mile heat.

		Weight. st. lbs.	*Heat.*
Capt. Havelock's,....	G, A, H, Cupid.	8 0	1
Mr. Elliott's,.....	G, A, H, Golightly,	8 7	2

Time. 3*m*. 11½*s*.

Before the horses had gone a half mile, Cupid headed, and won with ease by many lengths.

A Match of 300 Rs. 1½ mile heat.

		Weight. st. lbs.	*Heats.*
Mr, Farmer's....	B, A, H, Linkumdady	8 4	2 2
Mr. LeGeyt's,....	C, A, H, Lucifer,	8 4	1 1

Time. 3 15 *and* 3 16.

1st Heat. Lucifer led his opponent at score from the starting post; and was never headed, altho' Linkumdady closed upon him and rated it in for the last ½ mile

2d Heat. Nearly the same manner of running as in the first. Lucifer leading the whole way round; Linkumdady well up.

A Match of 100 Rs. a half mile heat.

Mr. Gray's Poney carrying a feather weight and Mr. Wilson's Horse carrying 8st. 7lb.

Remarks. Won easily by the horse in 1m. 7s.

BARODA RACES.

THIRD DAY'S RUNNING.

FRIDAY, 11TH FEB. 1825.

Mr. William's, Cup, value 100 Guineas, for all Arab horses, weight for age. Heats 2 miles. The owner of any former Cup to carry 5 lbs. extra.

Mr. De Vitre's	C. A. H. Corinthian Tom.	1	2	2
Mr. Burrowes,	G. A. H. Boudee.....	3	Dist.	Bolt.
Mr. North's....	G. A. H. Marquis.... ..	Drawn,		
Mr. Grimaldi's.	C. A. H. Cedric....	3	1	1
Mr. Dampier's	G A. H. Knaaf....	4	Drawn,	

Time, 4 13 4 12 4 25

1st, All off at score, Corinthian Tom and Cedric rated for a mile, Tom leading, closely waited upon by Boudee, Knaaf manny lengths behind. Corinthian Tom, won by more than a length easily.

2d Knaaf was drawn, the others started at speed, and soon left Boudee. It evidently lay between Tom and Cedric, who made a beautiful race and kept close to each other. About the 3d half mile Cedric got the lead, which he kept to the winning post, winning by about half a length. Tom's rider flogging, and Cedric got two or three cuts in coming in. Boudee tried hard to bolt after going half a mile; on getting a few hundred yards farther he succeeded and took a circuit over the fields, was brought on the course again, and came in about five minutes afterwards.

3d Off at score, and rating for nearly a mile neck and neck, when Cedric shot a-head and kept so several lengths to the winning post, doing the thing easily.

Ladies Purse, of 600 Rs. one 3 mile heat for all Arab horses carrying 8 7.

Mr. Grimaldi's..	G. A. H. Harlequin	3	
Mr. De Vitre's..	G A. H. Brien-o-Lyn	1	
Mr. Moore's....	G. A. H. Phantom	2	
Mr. Lester's....	G. A. H. Portfire	Drawn.	

Time, not correctly taken.

Brien & Phantom finding Harlequin objected to moving off started at score, and rated it for a mile and a half, the former leading: he then gained several lengths, which he maintained to the winning post, winning easily without whip or spur. Harlequin had a bad start; the other horses had gained nearly a distance when he went off, which he did at a slapping rate, but the loss of ground was too much for him to recover. The morning was too damp for the Portfire to be brought out.

Pavey Plate.

Mr. Moore's,....	B. P. . Bob	2	1	1
Mr. Shaw's.....	C. P. . Silly Billy	1	2	2

This was a very pretty and interesting race close running, the first heat won by a half length.

2nd. Started well together, and kept close for ½ a mile, when the little fellow Bob pushed ahead and won easily.

3rd. The little fellow got many lengths in front immediately, and came in in very pretty style; the other looking quite silly and just saving his distance.

Mhow Turf Meeting, 1825.

First day.

Wednesday, 9th February.

The Mhow Turf Plate of Rs. 700 (seven hundred) from the fund, with three gold mohurs from each subscriber for all maiden Arab Horses that never started for purse, plate, &c. weight for age, beats of miles.

	1st Heat,	2d ditto.
Captain Morris', G. A. H. Box-keeper, 6 yr. 8st. 12lb	1	1
Mr. Bret's G. A. H. Young Rapid, Aged, 9st.	3	2
Mr. Davis's, G. A. H. Prospero, 6 yr, 9st, 13lb.....	2	2
Mr. Cunningham's, B. A. H. Marengo 4 yr 7-t. 13lb	Do.—Drawn.	

1st Heat. All started at score, Marengo having the inner course, had at the first quarter of a mile fell over a pariar dog, throwing his rider. Box-keeper took the lead immediately after, and kept it all the way round winning easily.

Time, 4 17½.

2d Heat. At starting Boxkeeper led; and at the mile post left his opponents at a most despairing distance; he then allowed them to wait upon him, and won the heat in hand; Young Rapid determined "to push on keep moving," and beat Prospero.

Time, 4 30.

2d Race. There being no Colts entered the Poney Plate of Rupees 150 (one hundred and fifty) from the fund, for all Ponies 13 hands high and under, was run for once round the course.

Mr. Clarke's,	C. P.	Devilskin,	1
Capt. Belluno's,	B. P.	Pickle,	2
Mr. Cunningham's,	B. P.	Jemima,	Drawn.

The "Satanic Imp" took the lead, and left his opponent in a state suited to his name.

A Bye Match between Mr. Clarke's Bandecoot and Mr. Torin's Jack, for 300 Rs. one two mile heat.

This race excited great interest, and the Rat was backed to win at 10 to 1. He leed for the mile and a half, when Jack crept up gradually, headed, and won in gallant style.

Bombay Chronicle.

Four Gang Robberies, attended in two instances with murder having been committed near Poonah, Government has, we understand, offered rewards for the apprehension of the persons implicated. Of the efficacy of this mode of proceeding in such cases, an illustration has been afforded in the circumstance of the men who robbed and murdered the shawl merchant having (we hear) been discovered on the isle of Elephanta.---The driver of the carriage which ran over a hamaul has not yet been discovered, and indeedd if we may venture to say so, we should be almost sorry that any man should be brought to a terrible punishment for an offence the commission of which was so materially assisted by the victim himself.—We all know that it is no easy matter to give a sudden check to the course of a hard mouthed horse, and the natives should be taught this likewise.---Considering that in several of the principal roads on the island there are pathways for pedestrians, we are rather surprised they are not *obliged* to keep on them instead of straggling about in all directions, much to the annoyance of carriage-drivers and equestrians, and very frequently at the hazard of their own lives. Why are not the police peons more active in this particular? They stand gaping and salaming on the roads without attending to the duty on which they are placed.

From the Bombay Summachar.

A private letter dated Damaun 15th February, mentions that during the two preceding days a great quantity of rain fell in that neighbourhood.

A dreadful fire happened a few days past at Mandavie in which about 500 houses were destroyed.

During the last week we have received letters from Surat, which mention that the inhabitants were gratified with a fall of rain on the 10th instant. It began at 10 h. A. M. and lasted for one hour, when it ceased; but a short time afterwards it commenced again and continued, at intervals, until next morning. This rain is stated to be very favorable to the grain.

From Broach similar accounts have been received. In this City the Small Pox had made its appearance; and was raging very considerably.

Bombay.

Arrivals.---Lieut. and Qr. Mr. Thos. Candy, 20th Regt.

Asst. Surgeon J. J. Preston, 5th Regt. M. N. I.
Lieut. Havelock, Asst. Adjt. Genl.
Major G. M. Stewart, 17th Regt. M. N. I.
Capt. Holland, 15th Regt.
Cadet C. T. Owen, Cavalry.
Capt. Robson, 1st B. E. Regt.
Capt R. W. Gillum, Brigade Major.

Departures.—Asst. Surgeon Wm. Gray.
Lieut. Col. Cleveland, Madras Artillery.
Lieut. Qr. Mr. Earler, 24th Regt.
Asst. Surgeon J. R. Preston, 5th Regt. M. N. I.
Lieut. T. Sutton, Artillery.

Nautical Chronicle and Naval Report.

Bombay.

Arrivals.—February 16, Brig Hamoody, Hamud Bhoy Meeya, Nacqudah, from West Coast of Sumatra.---18, Schooner Fly, R. Groome, Commander, from Calcutta, left Columbo 1st January, Calcutta 31st January.---20, Ship Alfred, (Free Trader,) J. Lamb, Commander, from England, left the Downs, 12th Oct. 1824, anchored at Calicut on the 5th February.

Passengers.

Per Schooner Fly,---Mrs. Steuart, Major Steuart.

Per Alfred.---Mrs. Holland. Capt. Holland, 8th N. I. Mr. Blair, R. N. to join H. M. Ship Liffy, Joseph Salter, Esq. Free Merchant, Edw. Fisher, Esq. Free Merchant, Mr. C. John Owen, Cavalry Cadet.

Departures.---18, Arab Ship Futtay Almine, Syed Mahomud, Nacqudah, to Muscat.---19, Imaum's Ship Wootmaney, A. G. Waddington, Commander, to Cannanore.---21, Ship Edmonstone, Wm. Morgan, Commander, to Cannanore.—Ship Shaw Byramgore, J. Crocket, Commander.—Ship Charlotte, T. Hector, Commander to Cannanore.

Ships Loading.

English.—John Adam, for Madras and Cal.
Arab.—Naseratshaw, for Persian Gulph.

Calcutta.

Arrivals.—January 26th Ship Bordelais, Callais, from Bordeaux 14th September.—Do. 27th Ship Hydrose, M. J. D. Reys, from Rangoon 5th January.—Do. 30th Schooner Mariana, S. W. Hazlewood, Com. from Rangoon 15th Jan.—French Ship Fille da France, Groffre, Com. from Nantz 12th July and Mauritius 4th Dec.—Passengers: Messrs. Deverinne, Anderson, Lumb, Burnett, and Nash, officers in the H. C. Service, Madames Anderson, Anderson, Lamb, Nibon and Martin, Master Tameetron and 3 infants, Abdoule Malay Padre.—Feb, 2d Ships Golconda, T. Neish, and Eliza, G. Cuthbertson, both from Rangoon 16th Jan.—Do. do, Brig Bucephalus, from Manilla the 1st ultimo.—Do, 3d Ship City of Edinburgh, W. Wiseman from Rangoon 16th Jan.—Do. do, Brig Goliah, R. Priest, from Concordia 27th do.—The French Ship Bordelais, arrived off Colvins ghaut on the 2d inst.

Passengers.

Per City of Edinburgh.—Lieut, E. B, Squire, H. C. Bombay Marine.

Departures.—Jan. 28th, Arab Ship Fazarabany, Hussen Glaum, Com. for Muscat.—Do. 29th, Ship Zenobia, Wilson, Com. for Rangoon.—Do. Brig Ben Johnson, L. C. Clement, for Rangoon.—Do, 31st Ship Caudar Mogden Box, Nacoda, for Judda.—Feb, 1st Ship Elizbeth, J, Stephens, from China; and the Arab Ship Fyzel Currim, Nacoda, for Judda,

Vessels expected to sail shortly.

Portuguese Ship 26 de Fevereiro, P. J. Bramo, for Rio de Janeiro.—Brig Nimrod, W. Spiers, for Cheduba.—Bark Mary Ann Sophia, R. Cornfoot, for Madras.—Ship Zenobia, D Wilson, for Rangoon.

Departures of Passengers.

Per French Ship La Nancy, for Bourdeaux.—Mrs. and Colonel Nahuys, of His Netherland Majesty's Army, Miss Nahuys, Madame M. D'Abo and three Masters D'Abo, Monsieur and Madame Dubois de Saran, Monsieurs de Launay, Boudriot, Muller and La Frand, Children Pellisier, a Son of the Governor of Chandernagore, Benjamin Chardon, Maurice Chardon, Auguste Chardon, Brunet, Dubois and Sauballe.—*Per Cornwall, for London*.—Mrs. Colonel Ahmuty, Mrs. S. Ochterlony, Mrs. Captain Mylne, Mrs. Motherall, Mrs. Thomson, Mrs. Turner and 3 children, Mrs. Griffin, and Mrs. Stalkart, Lieut.-Col J. Ahmuty, Capt. Mylne, H M. 11th Drag. Brevet Capt. F. Mackenzie, 64th N. I. Lieut J. Stewart, H. M. 11th Drag. Asst. Surg. H. Cooper, J. Burt, Esq. C. Burt, Esq. and—Woodward, Esq. H. C. C. S. Children: Misses E. and F. Williamson, C. Ochterlony, M. A. Middleton, E. and M. L. Stalkart J Masters J. V. and D. Williamson, J. and J. Mylne, W. P. Taylor, J. Mackenzie, H. G. H. J. and H. T. Stalkart, T. H. Thomson, and H. B. Thomson.

Per French Ship Anna, for Madras and Sumatra.-Capt. and Mrs. Squire and 4 children, Lieutenants Colekrooke and Beaver, Captains Grant, Eglan and Gillespie.

Madras.

Arrivals.—February 2d, Brig Bucephalus, Capt. J. Wyllie, from Manilla 1st, and Sincapore 12th January.---5th H. C. Ship Boyne, Capt. G. Stephens, from Calcutta 6th January.—Do. H. C. Ship Rose, Captain Thomas Marquis, from Calcutta 22d Jan.---Do. Brig Ann, Captain Frequent from Padang 28th November, and Cuddalore 16th January.

Passengers.

Per Bucephalus,—Lieut. M. Carthew, P. P. Lazarawish, Esq. Messrs. A. J. Marooth. and A. Johannis.

Per Rose.—Mrs. Brompton, Mrs. Donnathora, Mrs. Faddy, Mrs. Turner, and Miss Rodgers, ---John Shakespeare, Esq. T. P. Roscoe, Esq. Captain Turner, H. M. 14th Foot, in charge of Invalids; A. M. Retcher, Esq. Merchant; W. S. Grace, Esq. H. C. N. S.; Lieutenant Charltoesn, 9th N. I.---Children: Misses Selina Shakespeare and E. Donnathora,---Masters L. P. Faddy and A. E. Sweetenham.

Per Lady Raffles.---Mrs. Heath; & three Children, Mrs. Angelo, and Child, Miss De Fries---, J. M. Heath, Esq. Civil Service, A. E. Angelo, Esq. do.; Rev. M. Thompson, Mr. Barnfield, and Mr. Edward Ranken.

Departures.—Feb. 1st, H. C. Chartered Ship Claudine, Capt. G. Nicholls, for London.---2d, Brig Kent, Capt. T. L. Symers, for Calcutta.---5th, Ship Lady Raffles, Capt. J. Coxwell for London.---6th, Brig Norfolk, Captain Kingsell, for Porto Novo and Padang.

MARRIAGES, BIRTHS, AND DEATHS.

Bombay.

Mariages.---On Monday last the 14th Inst. Mr. B. Razer, with Miss Elizabeth Nimmo.---On the 3d of June, by his father the Lord Bishop of Cloyne in Ireland, the Reverend Archdeacon Warburton, to Alicia youngest daughter of the late Thomas Bembary Isaac Esq. of Holywood House, in the County of Down.

Births.---On the 31st January, on Board the Florentia off Tellicherry, the Lady of Major Meall of the 12th Regt. of a Daughter.---On the 21st Instant the wife of Mr. N. Spencer of the Secretary's Office, of a Daughter.

Calcutta.

Marriages.—At Cawnpore, on the 3d Jan, Lieut.

and Adj. Sicer, 32d Regt. N. I. to Mrs. Macdonald, widow of the late Lieut. C. Macdonald.—On the 19th Jan. R. Whaley, Esq. to Miss Johnstone, of Howrah.—At Moorshedabad, on the 19th Jan. Lieut. George Mainwaring, of H. M. 87th Regt. to Martha Maria, eldest daughter of Lieut. Col. Mackenzie, of H. M. 60th Regt.—On the 22d Jan. Lieut. H. Donnithorne, of H. M 44th Regt. to Jessie, the eldest daughter of A. Duff, Esq.—On the 25th Jan. Hugh Vans Hathorn, Esq B. C. S. to Maria Anstruther Hare, second daughter of Dr. J. Hare M. D.—On the 28th Jan. Mr. Peter Stone D' Rozario, to Jane, daughter of the late Philip Leal Esq.—At Chandernagore, on the 28th Jan. Edmond Gabriel Cubus, Esq. to Miss Adelaide Duleaugeau.

BIRTHS.—At Chunar, on the 5th, Jan. the lady of Capt. C. T. G Weston, of a son.—On the 19th Jan, the lady of the Rev. J. B. Warden, of a son.—On the river off Monghyr, on the 19th Jan. the lady of J. Brown, Esq. of Dowlutpore Tirhoot, of a son.—At Gomaity, Malda, on the 26th ultimo, the Lady of John Andrew, Esq. of a Son.—At Jyepore, on the 14th Jan. 1825, the Lady of Lieut. Col. Raper, of a daughter.

DEATHS.—At Burrisal, on the 22d Jan. in the 19th year of her age, Miss Jane Gill, third daughter of the late J. S. Gill, Esq.—At Cossipore, on the 23d Jan. Mrs. C. Hamilton, wife of Serj. G. Hamilton, aged 28 years.—On the 23d Jan. B. Daverell, Esq. late an Indigo Planter.—On the 25th Jan. Penelope Katherine the infant daughter of the Rev. T. W Northmore.

MADRAS.

MARRIAGES.—On the 7th Feb. Mr. John Chamier, to Miss Amelia Stanhope, youngest Daughter of the late Mr. Stanhpoe, Deputy Commissary of Stores.—At Madura, on the 23d ultimo, Reverend W. Taylor, to Miss Sophia Harriet Wheatley.—On the 31st Jan. Mr. M. Johnson, to Mrs. A. B. Couthing.

BIRTHS.—At Palaverum, 3d inst. the Lady of Capt. J. F. Palmer, 32d Regt. N. I. of a Son.—At Cannanore, 18th of January, the Lady of Capt. G. Ogilvie, 17th Regt. N. I. of a Son.—At Quilon, on the 1st of Jan. Mr. Lamoury, of a Son.

DEATHS.—On the 28th ult. Catherine, second daughter of Edward Smalley, Esq. in the 5th year of her age.—On the 13th ultimo, at Pondicherry. Madame Delorme, at the advanced age of 75 years.—Of Fever, at Bellary, on the 20th Dec. Mrs. O'Flaherty, wife of the Surgeon of H. M. 46th Regiment.—At Beejapoor, on the 27th Dec. Janet Anne Colquhoun, Daughter of Lieut. Fraser, 45th Regt. N. I. aged 15 months and 5 days.—At Manantoddy, on the 22d ultimo, the Son of Mr. J. A. Pinto, aged one year and three months.—At Secunderabad, 20th Dec. C. J. Brindley, Conductor of Ordnance, aged 47 years.—At Cannanore, on the 23d January, Mr. Wm. Keyes, aged 36 years, Senior Assistant Surveyor, in charge of the Survey in Malabar.—At Mangalore, 14th Jan. H. W. Neale, Ensign in the 50th Regt. M. N. I. second Son of D. Neale, Esq. of Madras.

CALCUTTA.

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BUY.]	*January* 28, 1825.	[SELL.
32 0	Remittable Loan, *Premium* . . .	32 8
1 4	Non-Remittable *Do.*	7 4
7 8	From No. 1 to 320 of 5 per ct. Loan,.	6 8

BANK SHARES.—Premium, 5550 to 5700.

BANK OF BENGAL RATES.

Discount on Private Bills	5 0 per Cent.
Do. on Govt. Bills of Exchange .	4 0 ——
Interest on Loans on Deposit, open date, ...	4 8 ——
Ditto 3 months certain, ...	4 4 ——

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

BUY.]	CALCUTTA.	[SELL.
s. d.		s. d.
1 10½	1 11½ On London 6 Months' sight, per Sicca Rupee	1 11½ *a* 2
	Bombay 30 Days' sight, per 100 Bombay Rupees,.	92 *
	Madras ditto 94 *a* 98 Sa. Rs. per 100 Madras Rupees..	*

GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, FEB. 3, 1825.

The *Eliza* and *Golconda* arrived yesterday, from Rangoon the 16th of January.

The story abont a Flag of Truce, brought by the Captain of the *Mary Ann*, turns out to be groundless.

Rangoon.—Private letters of the 15th January state, that a reconnoitering party was sent out, in the early part of the month, in the direction of Kiettoo, where a body of the enemy was said to be posted. The Officer in command of our party, saw no enemy; but near Tadaghee, they found a beautifully built Stockade, having in it a fine Bungalow, the Head Quarters of BUNDOOLA. Some unfortunate Burmese were still in it, wounded, and in the greatest state of misery. They were brought to our Hospitals, and report that BUNDOOLA entered his Head Quarters in a great hurry, on the 15th December, (the day of attack,) telling his people to fight valiantly, marched off, himself to the rear.

TO G. SWINTON, Esq. *Secy. to Govt.*
FORT WILLIAM.

SIR,—Some Peasants that have come in, state Bundoola's late Army as still dispersing, and himself with only a few thousand men, at Donabue; but using every exertion in his power, not only to stop the Fugitives, but issuing Orders for fresh levies, said to be little attended to.

When the Burmese Grand Army were here, they uncovered some of the Wals of the Old Portuguese Fort and Factory at Syriam, and by throwing up Parapets, &c. &c. rendered it a tolerable strong Post, which had since continued to be occupied by a small force of the Natives of the Syrian District and I have reason to think they have been joined by some of the men who deserted from their Chiefs when ordered to go and retake Martaban. Although this Port did not offer us any annoyance whatever, yet I did not wish to leave it occupied, from the facility its contiguity to the river afforded of being troublesome to our boats on the breaking up of the British Army from Rangoon; I therefore, on the morning of the 11th instant, detached a small force against it, consisting of 200 men from His Majesty's 47th Regiment, with a Detachment of Seamen and Marines from the Royal Navy and the Honorable Company's *Flotilla*, under the Command of Lieutenant Colonel Elrington, with orders to scour that part of the country, as far as the Syriam Pagoda, of any Enemy to be met with. The Lieutenant Colonel, in the course of a few hours, came before the Fort and the Brigade over the Nullah, leading to it. From the landing place having been broken down, much labour and some delay was occasioned in repairing it, during which the Enemy, from behind the works, kept up a smart and well directed fire on the head of the column, which caused some loss, but no sooner were the Troops able to cross than they rushed on and gallantly carried the place by storm. The Lieutenant Colonel afterwards went on to the Syriam Pagoda—also found to be occupied by a small force of the Enemy, who fled, after the discharge of one Volley and seeing the British Troops rush on to the assault.

Lieutenant Colonel Elrington speaks in the highest terms of the gallant and good conduct of every Individual composing his little Detachment, and the Lieutenant Colonel himself merits my best thanks for the performance of this duty.

To prevent the Enemy from again finding security in those Posts, the Chief Engineer is now employed in blowing them up.

Herewith I beg to enclose a Return of Killed and Wounded, and also of the Ordnance captured on this occasion.

I have, &c.
(Signed) A. CAMPBELL,
Brigr. Gen.

Head-Quarters; Rangoon, January 14, 1825.

H. M. 47th Regt.

Killed—1 Ensign, 1 Rank and File.

Wounded—2 Capt. 1 Serjt. and 18 Rank and File.

1st Battn. Madras Pioneers.

Wounded—1 Ensign, and 4 Rank and File.

Seamen.

Wounded—4 Europeans.

Gun Boats.

Wounded—1 Serjt. and 3 Lascars.

NAMES OF OFFICERS KILLED AND WOUNDED.

H. M. 47th Regt.

Killed—Ensign J. M. Geddes.

Wounded—Capt. Backhouse, slightly—Capt. Forbes, severely, not dangerously.

1st Battn. Madras Pioneers.

Wounded—Ensign McLeod, slightly.

Ordnance and Stores captured.

Serviceable Brass Guns, mounted, 12 pounder.

Serviceable Iron Guns, 1 4-pounder, 2 3-pounders, 20 Gingals—The Gingals were destroyed.

N. B. Six Wooden Guns, pounders, Caldine, lined and hooped with Iron—destroyed. A small quantity of Gun Powder and Musket Balls—destroyed. About 50lbs. of Grape and Round Shot—destroyed.

Rangoon, Jan. 14, 1825.

EXTRACT FROM A DESPATCH FROM BRIGR. GENL. SIR A. CAMPBELL, DATED 15TH JAN.

All my sources of information from the interior of the Country, give me to understand, that the immense Army lately before us, is still dispersing in spite of every effort of some of other Chiefs to stop them; but it will be seen by the information contained in the enclosure, No, 1, received this day, that the collection of another Army is in progress.

I last night received a most extraordinary communication from the General Maha Bandoola, (enclosure, No, 2.) Although not immediately to my address, the Bearer of it was instructed by that General, to deliver it to me in person.

The stranger mentioned in the Pass addressed to his Chiefs, as being the Bearer of his Letter, is a Bengal Lascar, a deserter from the Transport Ship *David Scott*, and who deserted from her, the very day she arrived in this River, went into the Jungles and was there made Prisoner. He was brought near to our Shipping at Kemendine, by a large Burmese Boat, and then drifted off in a Canoe. He is to return this evening with my answer.

ENCLOSURE. No. 1.

January 15, 1825.—The Carrians employed in the Intelligence Department returned last Evening and State that Mounsooazar, Lansago, Meech-eea-on named Mounkea-on, Oon Shaonda Maungee are reported to have arrived at Prome and are endeavouring to collect another army with a view to make a last effort against the British Troops at Rangoon, that if they are not

victorious, they will yield, but that they will most assuredly make the effort, as Artillery and Muskets are said to have been brought down from Ava; when the attack will be made they do not know, neither are they acquainted with the exact force the above Chiefs have been able to collect.

The Carrians state that the greater part of the Bundoola's Army, have dispersed. Cassay Horse, &c. and that great efforts are making to recollect them, but with little success, as those sent to seize the fugitives are invariably opposed by them, and that constant fighting occurs between the two parties. The people declaring that it is useless to attempt to cope with a force so far superior in every way to themselves.

No. 2.

Translation of a Letter from Woen-Sheondah, Alioon Mynghee (Maha Bundoolah) addressed to Messrs. Gibson, Arratoon, Sarkies, Turner, Snowball, and Manuel (Ventura) Greeting.

The Chief of Munnypoor, by name *Jaewyhe and Marwye (*Small Men*) forgetting their allegiance to the Golden King, revolted from his authority, and ran away into the country of the English, which the King heard. For many years friendship has subsisted between the two nations, and therefore it was not right that the English should have received and kept these two rebels, therefore the king gave an order that they should be demanded, and I then sent from Arracan to the British Chokies at Shahpuree ("Pawah") and Gunda, Pullung (Rutna Pullung) on the subject, but the people there would not attend to what was necessary to be said, and with the few men that were there, the said people made fight.—How strange it is, that for two paltry men, War should break out between our nations, therefore, did I afterwards remain with my Troops at Arracan, waiting daily in the hope of hearing and understanding the reason of this; but I never could succeed in thoroughly getting to the bottom of it. Therefore, when I could only learn that on account of these two paltry men, War had commenced, and the ancient friendship of the two nations been destroyed, I returned from Arracan, and on my way heard that the English had taken Rangoon, Martaban, Marguie and Tavoy,—and upon this too I received the King's Orders to proceed and ascertain the causes of this proceeding, and to find out from the English, why they had devastated our provinces. In obedience to this order, I arrived at Sembewghewn, and with the view of obtaining correct information despatched three Chiefs Mynghee Maha Mynzla Yaza (Chehey woon) Mynghee Mynzlohraha Mynghoon and Myndeim Mynghaon each in Command of a Division of the Army, consisting of 10,000 Musketeers, Coolies attached 2000, 3000 fighting men (not Musketeers) with 6000 working men, and 200 Horse, with orders to proceed to Rangoon. At the Sheo Dygon Praw of Rangoon, at Kymendine, Dalla and Kambha (Kokanie) there was much fighting, and many men wounded, which I have understood from the reports of the Chiefs, whom I sent down to Command; now on hearing this, I moved from Sembewghewn with my Force, and arrived at Deneboo on the 15th of Peazoo, (13 days since) I hear, Mr. Gibson, that you are now at Rangoon, and you are a man whom the Golden King has conferred great honors on. You Messrs. Arratoon, Sarkies, Turner, Snowball, and Manuel are Merchants, who have carried on traffic between the two nations, and it will therefore be proper that you should do every thing in your power for the Service of the King under whose protection you have long lived. The English having invaded the Country, I am now very anxions to learn with what views, or intentions, they have come, whether, with the wish of devastating all our kingdom, or for what purpose, therefore, some of my people having captured a Foreigner, I send this despatch by him, and when it reaches you desire, that you will afford me all the information regarding the wishes or intentions of the English, that you can obtain from them. No date to this letter.

* Chorjeet and Morjeet.

No. 2.

Translation of a Purwanneh, or Order to the Burman Chief's, addressed to them by Maha Bundoolah, the generalissimo.

I, Maha Bundoolah, having with me an immense Army! Elephants, Horses, &c. have arrived at Deneboo on the 15th of Peeazoo, (thirteen days since) and having first understood and ascertained the state of affairs, will then act as may be best. I have now sent a Foreigner, by name Kummoo, with this—let him repass, without hindrance or molestation and ask him no questions—When the Chief of an Army gives an order, whether to fight or any thing else, the Soldier will obey it, but, till he receives an order, his Duty is, not to do any thing of his own account. As for the foreigners who, during the present war, may have been taken or put to death, or ill-treated, that is now irrevocable; but now, should any of them fall into our hands, take care that they are not killed, or maltreated in any way. In the present case, the Bearer has fallen into our hands and is returning with this Despatch, having received every kindness, and good treatment, as well as Food and Money, and therefore let him go backwards and forwards without molestation.

Published by Command of the Right Hon. Governor General in Council,

GEO. SWINTON,
Sec. to Govt.

INDIA GAZETTE, FEB. 3, 1825.

We have been favored by a friend with the following extract of a letter, dated Coxe's Bazar, 27th Jan. 1825.

"As probably the state of the Military Force on this Coast may be acceptable to you, I shall merely give you the outline of the movements.

The Army consisting of the following Forces, arrived yesterday at this place, by Land and Boats.

His Majesty's 44th Regt.		750	Men.
His Majesty's 54th Regt.		750	do.
Artillery	16 pieces	360	do.
Madras	10 Native	1,000	do.
Ditto	16 do.	1000	do.
Bengal 10 / Ditto 26 / Ditto 49 / Ditto 62		4000	do.
Light Infantry Battalion		1,500	do.
Mug Levy,		700	do.
Gardner's Horse,		600	do.
	Total	10,660	men.

The following embark this day for Teak Naaf on board the Transports: H. M. 54th and 44th, with eight pieces of Artillery, and 300 Europeans belonging to that Corps. The two Madras Regiments proceed by boats, and the Mug Levy.

The remainder of the Force march by land with all the Materiel of the Army.

We expect to attack Fort Mongdoo (opposite the Naaf) on Sunday morning with the Europeans and Gun Boats.

I am writing this hasty Letter on board one of the Transports, which is now taking on board the 54th Regiment.

The Ships are as follows:—

Research, Cruizer, Captain Crawford, *Indiana, Bengal Merchant, Hiberma, Thetis, Lord Amherst, Ranger, Izabella, Highland Chief, Trusty Ketch.*

40 Sail of Gun Boats.

16 Brigs, with stores.

250 Mug Boats.

The Commodore and General proceed on in the *Research* this afternoon to reconnoitre.

The *Asserghur* leads the Fleet, with General McBean on board.

MADRAS.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, &c.
FEBRUARY 7TH, 1825.

6 per Cent. Paper 33 per Cent. Prem.
5 " " par to 6 per Ct. pm. according to Registry.
4 " " 0

Exchange at 106½ Mad. Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs. the rate now adopted by the Merchants and Agents at Madras, in all Purchases and Sales of Government Securities.

Exchange on England 1---8½ at 3½
" 1---9 at 6½
Ditto on Bengal 104 at 107 Mad. Rs. per 100 S. Rs.
Ditto on Bombay par.

APPOINTMENT.

Mr. A. Maclean, Head Assistant to the Principal Collector and Magistrate of Malabar.

MADRAS COURIER, FEB. 8TH 1825.

It gives us much pleasure to observe, that the 26th Rigiment of Madras Native Infantry have, for their gallant conduct while in charge of the stockade at Kemmendine, been permitted to bear the word "Kemmendine" on their colours.

The weather still continues fine—the wind during the whole of yesterday blew very strong from the Southward, a circumstance rather unusual at this season of the year.

Bachelors' Ball.---The Bachelors of Madras gave their promised Ball on the evening of Friday last. The names of the individuals who conducted the entertainment and who were the Stewards for the evening, gave assurance that every thing would be done on a scale the most sumptuous, and although expectation was greatly excited nothing like disappointment ensued; on the contrary the arrangements were better than could have been imagined. In the early part of the evening the rooms were completely crowded, sufficiently so to remind us of the squeeze of an "at Home" party or a Route in London. Lady MUNRO and the principal families of the Settlement honored the entertainment with their presence, and seldom have we witnessed such a display of beauty---Quadrilles were as usual the favorites of the evening. The Waltz however was not neglected and many couples were going "round and round and never stopping" in this

mazy dance until dizziness compelled them to desist. We have often remarked that Bachelors' Entertainments are always the most spirited and enlivening, and the Ball in question has certainly tended to confirm us in that opinon, for happiness and pleasure beamed in every countenance. At about twelve o'clock Supper was announced. The tables were covered with every delicacy India produces and an Epicure the most fastidious would have been satisfied: in short neither pains nor expence were spared. The Wines were excellent, and considering the immense number who sat down to Supper and the constant demand for another bottle, they were well cooled. The Champaigne not only sparkled but a great quantity was Ruby bright---whether the sparkling of the "rare Olympic stuff" was attended with the same serious consequences as the glance from beauty's eye we shall not venture to determine, but certainly the effects of the

"Champaigne liquor---strength divine"---

were equally *intoxicating*.

Our fair friends were not the less enlivened after Supper when the dancing was resumed, and the beautiful Spanish dance was entered upon with a degree of life and spirit which shewed that those who joined in it were more than ordinarily fascinated. This was succeeded by Quadrilles and Waltzes, and the dancing did not cease until after 3 o'clock. The fair dancers having taken their departure a jovial few returned to the Supper table, where they sat carousing until gun-fire warned them of the approach of day, and on their way home they were met by bright Sol whose appearance dazzled their eye-sight so much they were glad to escape his glare by indulging in slumber and soft repose, and we doubt not many of Terpsichore's votaries resumed the dance in their dreams, and on awaking were surprised to find that in the Waltz their pillows had been their partners.

GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, FEBRUARY 10TH.

We were unable to attend the Bachelor's Ball; but hear from all quarters, that it most fully realised the anticipations which had been formed of it—the subjoined account of this splendid Entertainment is from a Correspondent.

"We have seldom if ever witnessed a more elagant or more joyous Entertainment than that which was given by the *Bachelors* on Friday Evening at *Mr. Fauquier's* garden—it certainly may be classed as a first rate Assembly; and it is quite impossible to convey an adequate idea of the mirth and festivity which reigned triumphant from "evening tide till dawn of day."

The Ball Room exhibited a most splendid specimen of tasteful variety—the word "*welcome*" greeted the guest as they entered, and the figure of *Terpsichore* on "light fantastic toe" communicated sentiments of pleasurable expectation, which were seen beaming on the countenance of every lovely guest, as she contemplated the splendour with which she was surrounded.

The Ball was opened by two lovely Brides in a double country dance—Quadrilles and Waltzes then assumed their sway, which were kept up with unabated spirit until after 12 o'clock—the Party were then called to partake of a Supper which for elegance, taste, and variety, certainly stands unrivalled.

LADY MUNRO *and the principal Families of the Settlement*, honored the *Bachelors* with their Company on this happy evening.—The music of the Spanish Dance recalled the party from the Supper Tables, succeeded by Quadrilles and Waltzes; which continued until past 3 o'clock; at which hour, the lovely fair ones reluctantly separated, to dream (we hope) of the happiness they had enjoyed, and communicated to many an admiring Bachelor.

A few jovial souls adjourned to a second Supper, where Sparkling Champagne and Claret, ruby bright, issued in the rosy morn; and where a host presided, who may emphatically be said "to live in the hearts of his friends."

EUROPE.

THE COURIER.

FRIDAY EVENING OCTOBER 1.

The following letters from our private correspondent, contains, we know, a faithful description of what was the public feeling in Paris on the occasion of the KING's entry last Monday:—

"Paris, Sept. 27.

"The details of the ceremonial of the entry of the KING, with the Addresses of the Civil and Ecclesiastical Authorities &c. you will find accurately given in the French Papers. I shall confine myself to the observations I have made upon the conduct of the people. It strikes me that this is not the least important part of the day's proceedings. That you may judge of the opportunities I had for observing the state of public feeling throughout the day, I shall relate the manner in which I attended the royal processions.

"In the first place, I determined not to remain in any fixed spot, but to keep as close as possible to the person of the KING during the whole of the ceremony. I therefore repaired, about twelve, to the Barrier l'Etoile. The rain had been falling in torrents for nearly two hours. I expected to find few persons in the Champs Elyseés, but I was mistaken; the alleys were thronged with pedestrians, and on certain spots were stationed vehicles of every description. About half-past twelve the cannon announced the approach of CHARLES the TENTH. On the arrival of that part of the procession in which was the DAUPHIN, great numbers, supposing him to be the KING, left their places, and accompanied him with loud cries of *Vive le Roi*. Although I was acquainted with the person of the Duke, the acclamations at length induced me to think myself deceived, and I advanced with the multitude. Arriving, however, at a spot where it was impossible to force a passage, a pause ensued, and the increasing shouts of the spectators who had been left behind, began to convince the crowd of its error. A rush was now made to return, and some got back, not without difficulty, to the place where the KING was passing. The lookers on seemed to be astonished at the conduct of the people. I heard many exclaim '*Ah! quel enthousiasme! quel enthousiasme!*'

"Those who had wished to go forward, and had not succeeded in their attempts, now sought another way to the Boulevards. I immediately took a cabriolet, and, by going round, I reached the Boulevards, not far from their commencement, before the arrival of the KING. I there found an immense assemblage in the open air, utterly regardless of the rain. All the windows were occupied, and numbers had taken their stations on the tops of the houses. The cheering now announced to us that the KING was near. When he came up, the cries *Vive le Roi* were deafening. A considerable number of the lower classes whose clothes were not in a state capable of becoming much worse, and some individuals, who, like myself, thought of nothing but the gratification of their curiosity, advanced with the KING, by forcing a passage through the crowd assembled before the houses on either side of the Boulevards. In this manner I proceeded on to the Port St. Denis, without ever being more than thirty or forty paces distant from the KING—sometimes not twenty. I am not able to give you an idea of the manner in which he was every where received.---I refer you to the French Papers; their accounts are by no means exaggerated. Nor did they who were stationed in the balconies and at the windows, and whom we may suppose to have been of the higher orders, appear less ardent in their demonstrations of joy than the lower classes. At the Port St. Denis, the entrance of the Rue St. Denis, it was found impossible to pass. After several fruitless attempts to penetrate into the Rue St. Denis by other streets, I proceeded to the Port au Change, hoping to be able to reach Notre Dame. I found it, however, a hopeless enterprize. The same was the case in every other direction, and I was finally obliged to remain upon the Quai de l'Ecole. I entered a caffé, opposite to the Pont Neuf, by which the procession was to return, for I found it would be no longer possible to advance with it. Here I witnessed once more the passage of the Monarch, and the same demonstrations of joy in the people. I endavoured to rejoin the Royal train in another spot, before its entry into the Tuileries, but I did not succeed. I was not, however, much disappointed; I had effected my object; I had ascertained the state of public feeling.

"From the observations I had made the few previous days, I expected the KING would meet with a good reception, but I must say, my expectations fell far short of what I may call, in the language of the spectators themselves, '*The enthusiasm of the day.*'"

P.

COURIER OCTOBER 8TH 1824.

ABOLITION OF THE CENSORSHIP ON THE FRENCH PRESS.

"PARIS, OCT. 4.

"It was at the very moment when I had closed my last letter that the Council met, in which the fate of the Censorhip was to be decided. The evening before, they still thought of maintaining this measure till the opening of the next Session---in which the Government proposed to have recourse to an act of special legislation with respect to the journals, which would at the same time so define the crimes and the penalties connected with them, that it would be equally impossible for the writers and the tribunals to misconceive them. "The French Journals, which have already used with great latitude the freedom just given to them, have not published the precise details of the Council in which that determination was adopted, and which sat for three hours. I have endeavoured to collect some information on that subject; and what I have learned, that is most to be depended upon, is as follows:---

"At the very opening of the Council the DAUPHIN spoke of the complaints which were heard on all sides against the Censorship, and, above all, against the manner in which it was applied by the Censors.

"The KING appeared to listen with marked approbation to the observations of his August Son.

"M. de VILLELE's turn to explain himself on this question being come, he drew from his *portefeuille* a paper, in which, it is said, were enumerated the alleged grievances imputed to the censorship from its establishment up to that time. This was a complete retrospect of all the arbitrary suppressions which the caprice of the censors had sanctioned, without being of any utility to the Government. The Minister added, that the dignity of power had been often more seriously compromised by the existence of the censorship, which made it responsible for what did appear in the journals, than by even the abuse of that liberty, which most commonly brought discredit upon itself by its excesses. In consequence of this, M. de VILLELE declared, for his part, that 'the Administration, strong in its intentions, which had already triumphed over the alleged dan-

gers of the periodical press, can brave once more the impotent attacks of its personal enemies; for, added he, 'it is not royalty that has henceforth any thing to fear from the enemies of the press. A misfortune too easy to be foreseen, had alone rendered a precaution necessary, which has now become useless. The abandonment of it can have no inconvenience but for the Ministry, and they will be too happy to endure that inconvenience for the service of the KING, and the satisfaction of his generous mind.'

"Mr. de CORBIERE, Minister of the Interior, opposed the intended measure, and defended the Censorship, not the manner in which it had been exercised, but its general utility. He spoke of the sinister rumours which the enemies of legitimacy were always promulgating against a reign which had so brilliantly falsified their assertions in the face of Europe —he spoke of the indiscreet hopes which imprudent friends had founded on those very rumours—and he reminded the Council that at all times the liberty of the press had been found fatal to the public. He wished them to observe, that the Censorship having only, by possibility, three months longer to exist, as Ministers were then occupied in framing for the next Session a penal law which should advantageously supersede it, it would not be without inconvenience, to gratify, for so short a period, the enemies of public order, and the factious generally, rather than public opinion, which, beyond the limits of Paris, was so perfectly indifferent to the controversies of the Journals. The Minister applied himself to point out the resources which liberty found in the other modes of publication which were open. He spoke at considerable length, and very ably.

"It was after this speech that the KING, it is said, replied, that he, for his own part, took upon himself 'to undeceive many fears and many hopes.'

"M. de PEYRONNET, Keeper of the Seals, undertook to demonstrate the insufficiency of the existing laws, the inexplicable absolutions which the tribunals had multiplied with respect to offences of the press, and the necessity of immediately substituting for the Censorship a special law.

"Such were the general features of this discussion, in which the Ministers displayed great integrity; some in opposing the sentiments of the DAUPHIN, and all in finishing by sacrificing, with unanimous zeal, their opinions and their interests, in order to gain for the Crown the honour and popularity of such a measure.

"The KING appreciated so well the attachment of the Ministry on this occasion, that he did not allow the Council to separate without assuring them 'that the measure just adopted would not be a triumph for the adversaries of the present system,---that he knew what France was three years ago, and he saw what it was now, and that he placed the utmost confidence in an Administration which had so well executed the wise intentions of his Brother.'

"This discussion, however, had furnished occasion for explanations to be given as to the true motive for the re-establishment of the Censorship. They saw, it was said, such a measure was expedient; but the alleged motive was but a pretext, and the real cause, which it was impossible at that time to avow, was the then state of the late KING's health, respecting which they did not wish public opinion to be prematurely alarmed. This explanation naturally led to the decision that the decree for the abolishing of the Censorship should be signed, by preference, by the Keeper of the Seals, whose name alone would suffice to prove that it had not been adopted in contempt for the Magistracy.

"All these circumstances will prove how perfectly identified were the wishes of the KING with the sentiments of his Council on this occasion. Hence the reports of a change of Ministers which had prevailed for some days, have entirely died away since yesterday. We cannot see even in modifications of details any thing but a consecration of the whole, and of the system. The Presidency of the Council divides with the DAUPHIN all that concerns the army and navy; and M. de VILLELE, in all that relates to the general policy of the Government, has extended and consolidated the present organization."

TIMES SEPTEMBER 15TH.

GREECE.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY TO THE GREEK COMMITTEE.

"Napoli di Romania, July 7 (19th), 1824.

"Lord Charles Murray and myself have just returned from the church of St. Giorgio, where we accompanied the Members of the Executive, the whole of the Legislative Body and an immense concourse of military, citizens, &c. to hear *Te Deum* sung for the deliverance of Ipsara from the presence of the Turks. This event was announced in a despatch of the brave Miaouli, dated on board his own ship, off Ipsara, on the 4th (16th), on the morning of which day he had attacked and routed the whole of the Turkish vessels left behind for the purpose of carrying off the plunder and prisoners. A party of Greeks having landed, the Turks took refuge in several houses of the town, where they were closely invested, and not likely to hold out more than a few hours. With respect to the Captain Pacha's squadron, it has separated, one half having gone to Smyrna, and the other to Mitylene. This arose from a dread of being more easily overtaken by the Greek fleet, which continues to cruise between Ipsara and Scio. In the attack, which was made on the morning of the 4th (16th), several transports and armed vessels were either taken or destroyed. Miaouli describes the ardour and bravery of his men to have been above all praise: indeed, all classes of the islanders only seem to be animated by one sentiment—that of revenge for the recent cruelties of the enemy. Now that the infidels are driven from the above important point, it is intended that the Ipsariots shall reoccupy the island, and erect a species of citadel which shall be capable of resisting every future attack. The very best consequences are expected to result from the successes of the fleet. Other ships are preparing, so that it is expected an additional reinforcement of fifty will sail in a few days; the whole will then be formed into two divisions, of which one is destined to watch the Captain Pacha, while the other proceeds off Alexandria, there to await the expedition projected by Mahomet Ali. In all the latest accounts recived here, it is reported that, although the Pacha of Egypt has collected about 15,000 men, and some transports, it is doubtful whether he intends carrying his threat into execution or not. Upon the whole, I do not think that there is any thing whatever to be apprehended from that quarter. You will receive a most spirited proclamation of the Provisional Government, on the subject of foreigners allowing their vessels to be taken up as transports by the Infidel chief. This has been received by the Consuls at Alexandria, and produced the desired effect. Although the money has not yet arrived from Zante, we are in hopes of seeing it very soon, as all the necessary steps have been taken.

"From the church I proceeded to the Legislative Body, also accompanied by Lord Charles, where Tricoupi read a long paper of mine, stating the objects of my visit to Greece, and calling on them to take immediate steps for raising the interest of the loan, &c. I was received in the most flattering manner, and promised that immediate attention should be paid to all my propositions. A law will be passed forthwith, empowering the Executive to send home produce for the payment of the interest, and I shall most probably sail in about ten days in a national vessel for the Thames. I hope to be the bearer of highly important documents, which shall satisfy the creditors & all others interested in the march of the Greek cause. It is also intended that a part of the youths intended for education in England shall aocompany me. I am to present a letter to the Executive this evening, containing divers proposals, to all of which I anticipate a most favourable reply, having already sounded the parties; but I ask for nothing but that which is of easy execution and for their own good, there is no reason to expect that difficulties will be thrown in the way. Besides the arrangements with the Government, I am concerting with the Candiotes as to the best means of forwarding the needful there. An expedition from this to Candia is already in preparation: its success for the recovery of all the points lately over-run is spoken of with the utmost confidence. You will readily imagine with what painful anxiety I look forward to the moment of my departure, well knowing what the friends of Greece must be suffering at the garbled accounts that are constantly reaching them through the Continent. The truth is, had the money arrived in time, I have not a doubt but the most brilliant results would have been produced ere this; and I am satisfied that great things will be done soon after its arrival. As to the success of the Turks, it consists merely of their advancing in the direction of Athens and Salona for the purposes of plunder, merely because the Government has not had the means of sending forth the different Generals destined to act. Troops are, however, now marching, and their presence is only wanting to drive the enemy back."

COURIER, OCTOBER 2D 1825.

DEATH OF MR. SADLER.

TO THE EDITOR.

Blackburn (Two o'Clock,) Sept. 30.

SIR—Thinking that your readers might wish to know the result of Mr. W. W. Sadler's ascent in his balloon from Bolton (being his

(*Continued in the Supplement.*)

REVIEWS, EXTRACTS FROM POPULAR WORKS, LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC NOTICES, &c. &c.

CRAYON'S TALES OF A TRAVELLER.

Literary Gazette.—September 4.

[Second and concluding Notice.]

We have stated that these Tales were divided into four Parts; and in our last *Gazette* we discussed the *first* of these. With the *second* we shall not occupy much time. An account of a literary dinner is very poor, and the "Poor devil of an Author" is poorer. It is curious that literary men seldom or never write well on the subject of literary men and literary intercourse. They see things through peculiar feelings, and are not impartial observers. Thus their acuteness on other points is not exercised here; and they either misrepresent or caricature. Yet there is one remark at the beginning of this series worthy of extract. Buckthorne, a quondam author, (whose own life is the most entertaining story in the whole) is made to say—

"As you seem anxious to know something of literary society, I will take an opportunity, to introduce you to some coterie, where the talents of the day are assembled. I cannot promise you, however, that they will all be of the first order. Somehow or other, our great geniuses are not gregarious; they do not go in flocks, but fly singly in general society. They prefer mingling, like common men, with the multitude, and are apt to carry nothing of the author about but the reputation. It is only the inferior orders that herd together, acquire strength and importance by their confederacies, and bear all the distinctive characteristics of their species."

Before coming to another Part, we shall here separate from the page a few examples of those brief happy hits to which we alluded at setting out:---

A Fox-hunter's Dinner.---"The dinner was prolonged till a late hour; for our host having no ladies in his household to summon us to the drawing-room, the bottle maintained its true bachelor sway, unrivalled by its potent enemy the tea-kettle. The old hall in which we dined echoed to bursts of robustious fox-hunting merriment, that made the ancient antlers shake on the walls. By degrees, however, the wine and the wassail of mine host began to operate upon bodies already a little jaded by the chase. The choice spirits which flashed up at the beginning of the dinner sparkled for a time, then gradually went out one after another, or only emitted now and then a faint gleam from the socket. Some of the briskest talkers, who had given tongue so bravely at the first burst, fell fast asleep; and none kept on their way but certain of those longwinded prosers, who, like short-legged hounds, worry on unnoticed at the bottom of conversation, but are sure to be in at the death. Even these at length subsided into silence; and scarcely any thing was heard but the nasal communications of two or three veteran masticators, who having been silent while awake, were indemnifying the company in their sleep. - - -

Portrait of a Ghost-story Teller.—"He was an old gentleman, one side of whose face was no match for the other. The eyelid drooped and hung down like an unhinged windowshutter. Indeed the whole side of his head was dilapidated, and seemed like the wing of a house shut up and haunted. I'll warrant that side was well stuffed with ghost stories. - - -

Ghost Chamber.---"A quantity of wood on the fire, soon sent up a flame in the great wide-mouthed chimney that illumined the whole chamber, and made the shadow of the tongs on the opposite wall look like a longlegged giant. - - -

An Irish bold Dragoon abroad.—He "rode jollily along, in his easy slashing way, for he was a saucy sun-shiny fellow—staring about him at the motley crowd, and the old houses with gable ends to the street, and storks' nests on the chimneys; winking at the yafrows who showed their faces at the windows, and joking the women right and left in the street; all of whom laughed, and took it in amazing good part; for though he did not know a word of the language, yet he had always a knack of making himself understood among the women. - - -

The Inn—"was just such a queer building as you see in Dutch pictures, with a tall roof that reached up into the clouds, and as many garrets one over the other, as the seven heavens of Mahomet. Nothing had saved it from tumbling down but a stork's nest on the chimney, which always brings good luck to a house in the Low Countries; and there were two of these longlegged birds of grace standing like ghosts on the chimney top. Faith, but they've kept the house on its legs to this very day, for you may see it any time you pass through Bruges, as it stands there yet, only it is turned into a brewery of strong Flemish beer. - - -

The furniture.---"No two chairs were alike. Such high backs and low back, and leather bottoms, and worsted bottoms, and straw bottoms, and no bottoms; and cracked marble tables with curiously-carved legs, holding balls in their claws, as though they were going to play at ninepins. - - -

Nightmare.---"The uneasiness of my position made my slumber troubled, and laid me at the mercy of all kinds of wild and fearful dreams. Now it was that my perfidious dinner and supper rose in rebellion against my peace, I was hag-ridden by a fat saddle of mutton; a plum pudding weighed like lead upon my conscience; the merry-thought of a capon filled me with horrible suggestions; and a deviled-leg of a turkey stalked in all kinds of diabolical shapes through my imagination. In short, I had a violent fit of the nightmare. - - -

"I turned in bed and shifted from side to side to try to fall asleep; but all in vain; when one cannot get asleep by lying quiet, it is seldom that tossing about will effect the purpose. - - -

The Fancy.---"I gained some reputation, also for a man of science, having become an expert boxer in the course of my studies at Oxford. I was distinguished, therefore, among the gentlemen of the fancy; became hand and glove with certain boxing noblemen, and was the admiration of the Fives Court. A gentleman's science, however, is apt to get him into sad scrapes: he is too prone to play the knight-errant, and to pick up quarrels which less scientific gentlemen would quietly avoid. I undertook one day to punish the insolence of a porter; he was a Hercules of a fellow, but then I was so secure in my science! I gained the victory of course. The porter pocketed his humiliation, bound up his broken head, and went about his business as unconcernedly as though nothing had happened; while I went to bed with my victory, and did not dare to show my battered face for a fortnight, by which I discovered that a gentleman may have the worst of the battle even when victorious.

"I am naturally a philosopher, and no one can moralize better after a misfortune has taken place: so I lay on my bed and moralized on this sorry ambition, which levels the gentleman with the clown. I know it is the opinion of many sages, who have thought deeply on these matters, that the noble science of boxing keeps up the bull-dog courage of the nation; and far be it from me to decry the advantage of becoming a nation of bulldogs; but I now saw clearly that it was calculated to keep up the breed of English ruffians. 'What is the Fives Court,' said I to myself, as I turned uncomfortably in bed, 'but a college of scoundrelism, where every bully-ruffian in the land may gain a fellowship! What is the slang language of 'The Fancy' but a jargon by which fools and knaves commune and understand each other, and enjoy a kind of superiority over the uninitiated? What is a boxing match but an arena, where the noble and the illustrious are justled into familiarity with the infamous and the vulgar? What, in fact, is The Fancy itself, but a chain of easy communication, extending from the peer down to the pickpocket, through the medium of which, a man of rank may find, he has shaken hands, at three removes, with the murderer on the gibbet?"

These are bits of the marrow; to which we shall only add three more examples, omitting unwillingly an excellent piece of theatrical criticism, the object of which is not to be mistaken.

An Italian Antiquarian.---"He relished a building as you Englishmen relish a cheese,---the more mouldy and crumbling it was, the more it suited his taste. A shell of an old nameless temple, or the cracked walls of a brokendown amphitheatre, would throw him into raptures; and he took more delight in these crusts and cheese-parings of antiquity than in the best-conditioned modern palaces. - - -

An Improvisatore.---"Having secured the attention and awakened the curiosity of the bystanders, he paused for a moment, rolled up his large eyes as improvisatori are apt to do when they would recollect an impromptu, and then related with great dramatic effect the following story, which had, doubtless, been well prepared and digested beforehand.---

Philosophy.---"As to the Count, he was a good-humoured, passive traveller. Perhaps real misfortunes had subdued his spirit, and rendered him tolerant of many of those petty evils which make prosperous men miserable."

The young Robber (one of the banditti,) relates his own, the highest wrought tale in these volumes; and with it we conclude.

"I was born at the little town of Frosinone, which lies at the skirts of the Abruzzi. My father made a little property in trade, and gave me some education, as he intended me for the church; but I had kept gay company too much to relish the cowl, so I grew up a loiterer about the place. I was a heedless fellow, a little quarrelsome on occasion, but good-humoured in the main; so I made my way very well for a time, until I fell in love. There lived in our town a surveyor or landbailiff of the Prince's, who had a young daughter, a beautiful girl of sixteen: she was looked upon as something better than the common run of our townsfolk, and was kept almost entirely at home. I saw her occasionally, and became madly in love with her---she looked so fresh and tender, and so different from the sun-burnt females to which I had been accustomed.

"As my father kept me in money, I always dressed well, and took all opportunities of showing myself off to advantage in the eyes of the little beauty. I used to see her at church; and as I could play a little upon the guitar, I gave a tune sometimes under her window of an evening; and I tried to have interviews with her in her father's vineyard, not far from the town, where she sometimes walked. She was evidently pleased with me, but she was young and shy; and her father kept a strict eye upon her, and took alarm at my attentions, for he had a bad opinion of me, and looked for a better match for his daughter. I became furious at the difficulties thrown in my way, having been accustomed always to easy success among the women, being considered one of the smartest young fellows of the place.

"Her father brought home a suitor for her, a rich farmer, from a neighbouring town. The wedding-day was appointed, and preparations were making. I got sight of her at her window, and I thought she looked sadly at me. I determined the match should not take place, cost what it might. I met her intended bridegroom in the market-place, and could not restrain the expression of my rage. A few hot words passed between us, when I drew my stiletto and stabbed him to the heart. I fled to a neighbouring church for refuge, and with a little money I obtained absolution, but I did not dare to venture from my asylum.

"At that time our captain was forming his troop. He had known me from boyhood; and hearing of my situation, came to me in secret, and made such offers, that I agreed to enrol myself among his followers. Indeed, I had more than once thought of taking to this mode of life, having known several brave fellows of the mountains who used to spend their money freely among us youngsters of the town. I accordingly left my asylum late one night, repaired to the appointed place of meeting, took the oaths prescribed, and became one of the troop. We were for some time in a distant part of the mountains, and our

wild adventurous kind of life hit my fancy wonderfully, and diverted my thoughts. At length they returned with all their violence to the recollection of Rosetta: the solitude in which I often found myself gave me time to brood over her image; and, as I have kept watch at night over our sleeping camp in the mountains, my feelings have been roused almost to a fever.

"At length we shifted our ground, and determined to make a descent upon the road between Terracina and Naples. In the course of our expedition we passed a day or two in the woody mountains, which rise above Frosinone. I cannot tell you how I felt when I looked down upon the place, and distinguished the residence of Rosetta. I determined to have an interview with her;---but to what purpose? I could not expect that she would quit her home, and accompany me in my hazardous life among the mountains. She had been brought up too tenderly for that; and when I looked upon the women who were associated with some of our troop, I could not have borne the thoughts of her being their companion. All return to my former life was likewise hopeless, for a price was set upon my head. Still I determined to see her; the very hazard and fruitlessness of the thing made me furious to accomplish it.

"It is about three weeks since I persuaded our captain to draw down to the vicinity of Frosinone, in hopes of entrapping some of its principal inhabitants, and compelling them to a ransom. We were lying in ambush towards evening, not far from the vineyard of Rosetta's father. I stole quietly from my companions, and drew near to reconnoitre the place of her frequent walks. How my heart beat when among the vines I beheld the gleaming of a white dress! I knew it must be Rosetta's; it being rare for any female of the place to dress in white. I advanced secretly and without noise, until putting aside the vines, I stood suddenly before her. She uttered a piercing shriek, but I seized her in my arms, put my hand upon her mouth, and conjured her to be silent. I poured out all the frenzy of my pasion; offered to renounce my mode of life; to put my fate in her hands; to fly with her where we might live in safety together. All that I could say or do would not pacify her. Instead of love, horror and affright seemed to have taken possession of her breast. She struggled partly from my grasp, and filled the air with her cries.

"In an instant the captain and the rest of my companions were around us. I would have given any thing at that moment had she been safe out of our hands, and in her father's house. It was too late. The captain pronounced her a prize, and ordered that she should be borne to the mountain. I represented to him that she was my prize; that I had a previous claim to her; and I mentioned my former attachment. He sneered bitterly in reply; observed that brigands had no business with village intrigues, and that, according to the laws of the troop, all spoils of the kind were determined by lot. Love and jealousy were raging in my heart, but I had to choose between obedience and death. I surrendered her to the captain, and we made for the mountains.

"She was overcome by affright, and her steps were so feeble and faltering that it was necessary to support her. I could not endure the idea that my comrades should touch her, and assuming a forced tranquillity, begged that she might be confided to me, as one to whom she was more accustomed. The captain regarded me, for a moment, with a searching look, but I bore it without flinching, and he consented. I took her in my arms; she was almost senseless. Her head rested on my shoulder; I felt her breath on my face, and it seemed to fan the flame which devoured me. Oh God! to have this glowing treasure in my arms, and yet to think it was not mine!

"We arrived at the foot of the mountain. I ascended it with difficulty, particularly where the woods were thick, but I would not relinquish my delicious burthen. I reflected with rage, however, that I must soon do so. The thoughts that so delicate a creature must be abandoned to my rude companions maddened me. I felt tempted, the stiletto in my hand, to cut my way through them all, and bear her off in triumph. I scarcely conceived the idea before I saw its rashness; but my brain was fevered with the thought that any but myself should enjoy her charms. I endeavoured to outstrip my companions by the quickness of my movements, and to get a little distance a head, in case any favourrable opportunity of escape should present. Vain effort! The voice of the captain suddenly ordered a halt. I trembled, but had to obey. The poor girl partly opened a languid eye, but was without strength or motion. I laid her upon the grass. The captain darted on me a terrible look of suspicion, and ordered me to scour the woods with my companions in search of some shepherd, who might be sent to her father's to demand a ransom.

"I saw at once the peril. To resist with violence was certain death, but to leave her alone, in the power of the captain! I spoke out then with a fervour, inspired by my passion and my despair. I reminded the captain that I was the first to seize her; that she was my prize; and that my previous attachment for her ought to make her sacred among my companions. I insisted, therefore, that he should pledge me his word to respect her, otherwise I should refuse obedience to his orders. His only reply was to cock his carbine, and at the signal my comrades did the same. They laughed with cruelty at my impotent rage. What could I do? I felt the madness of resistance. I was menaced on all hands, and my companions obliged me to follow them. She remained alone with the chief---yes, alone---and almost lifeless!---

"Here the robber paused in his recital, overpowered by his emotions. Great drops of sweat stood on his forehead; he panted rather than breathed; his brawny bosom rose and fell like the waves of a troubled sea. When he had become a little calm, he continued his recital.

"I was not long in finding a shepherd, said he. I ran with the rapidity of a deer, eager, if possible, to get back before what I dreaded might take place. I had left my companions far behind, and I rejoined them before they had reached one half the distance I had made. I hurried them back to the place where we had left the captain. As we approached I beheld him seated by the side of Rosetta. His triumphant look, and the desolate condition of the unfortunate girl, left me no doubt of her fate. I know not how I restrained my fury.

"It was with extreme difficulty and by guiding her hand that she was made to trace a few characters, requesting her father to send three hundred dollars as her ransom. The letter was despatched by the shepherd. When he was gone, the chief turned sternly to me: 'You have set an example,' said he, 'of mutiny and self-will, which, if indulged, would be ruinous to the troop. Had I treated you as our laws require, this bullet would have been driven through your brain. But you are an old friend; I have borne patiently with your fury and your folly. I have even protected you from a foolish passion that would have unmanned you. As to this girl, the laws of our association must have their course.' So saying, he gave his commands: lots were drawn, and the helpless girl was abandoned to the troop.

"Here the robber paused again, panting with fury, and it was some moments before he could resume his story.

"Hell, said he, was raging in my heart. I beheld the impossibility of avenging myself; and I felt that, according to the articles in which we stood bound to one another, the captain was in the right. I rushed with frenzy from the place; I threw myself upon the earth; tore up the grass with my hands, and beat my head and gnashed my teeth in agony and rage. When at length I returned, I beheld the wretched victim, pale dishevelled, her dress torn and disordered. An emotion of pity, for a moment, subdued my fiercer feelings. I bore her to the foot of a tree, and leaned her gently against it. I took my gourd, which was filled with wine, and applying it to her lips, endeavoured to make her swallow a little. To what a condition was she reduced! she, whom I had once seen the pride of Frosinone; who but a short time before I had beheld sporting in her father's vineyard, so fresh, and beautiful, and

py! Her teeth were clenched; her eyes fixed on the ground; her form without motion, and in a state of absolute insensibility. I hung over her in an agony of recollection at all that she had been, and of anguish at what I now beheld her. I darted round a look of horror at my companions, who seemed like so many fiends exulting in the downfall of an angel; and I felt a horror at myself for being their accomplice.

"The captain, always suspicious, saw with his usual penetration, what was passing within me, and ordered me to go upon the ridge of the woods, to keep a look out over the neighbourhood, and await the return of the shepherd. I obeyed, of course, stifling the fury that raged within me, though I felt, for the moment, that he was my most deadly foe.

"On my way, however, a ray of reflection came across my mind. I perceived that the captain was but following, with strictness, the terrible laws to which we had sworn fidelity. That the passion by which I had been blinded might, with justice, have been fatal to me, but for his forbearance; that he had penetrated my soul, and had taken precautions, by sending me out of the way, to prevent my committing any excess in my anger. From that instant I felt that I was capable of pardoning him.

"Occupied with these thoughts, I arrived at the foot of the mountain. The country was solitary and secure, and in a short time I beheld the shepherd at a distance crossing the plain. I hastened to meet him. He had obtained nothing. He had found the father plunged in the deepest distress. He had read the letter with violent emotion, and then calming himself with a sudden exertion, he had replied coldly, 'My daughter has been dishonoured by those wretches: let her be returned without ransom, or let her die!

"I shuddered at this reply. I knew, according to the laws of our troop, her death was inevitable. Our oaths required it. I felt, nevertheless, that not having been able to have her to myself, I could become her executioner!

"The robber again paused with agitation. I sat musing upon his last frightful words, which proved to what excess the passions may be carried when escaped from all moral restraint. There was a horrible verity in this story that reminded me of some of the tragic fictions of Dante.

"We now come to a fatal moment, resumed the bandit. After the report of the shepherd, I returned with him, and the chieftain received from his lips the refusal of the father. At a signal, which we all understood, we followed him to some distance from the victim. He there pronounced her sentence of death. Every one stood ready to execute his order, but I interfered. I observed that there was something due to pity as well as to justice. That I was as ready as any one to approve the implacable law, which was to serve as a warning to all those who hesitated to pay the ransoms demanded for our prisoners; but that though the sacrifice was proper, it ought to be made without cruelty. The night is approaching, continued I; she will soon be wrapped in sleep; let her then be despatched. All I now claim on the score of former fondness for her is, let me strike the blow. I will do it as surely, but more tenderly than another. Several raised their voices against my proposition, but the captain imposed silence on them. He told me I might conduct her into a thicket at some distance, and he relied upon my promise.

"I hastened to seize upon my prey. There was a forlorn kind of triumph at having at length become her exclusive possessor. I bore her off into the thickness of the forest. She remained in the same state of insensibility or stupor. I was thankful that she did not recollect me, for had she once murmured my name, I should have been overcome. She slept at length in the arms of him who was to poniard her. Many were the conflicts I underwent before I could bring myself to strike the blow. But my heart had become sore by the recent conflicts it had undergone, and I dreaded lest, by procrastination, some other should become her executioner. When her repose had continued for some time, I separated myself gently from her, that I might not disturb her [redacted] and seiz-

som. A painful and concentrated murmur, but without any convulsive movement, accompanied her last sigh---So perished this unfortunate !"

NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE—SEPTEMBER.

DINNER IN THE STEAM-BOAT,

"They fool me to the top of my bent."—SHAKSPEARE.

"Well, but Mr. Smart," cried Mrs. Suet, as soon as she had satisfied the first cravings of her appetite, "you promised to tell me all about the steam, & explain what it is that makes them wheels go round and round as fast as those of our one-horse chay, when Jem Ball drives the trotting mare."—"Why, ma'am, you must understand—" "Who called for sandwiches and a tumbler of negus?" bawled the steward---"Who called for the savages and tumbling negres?" repeated Mr. Smart,—"Yes, ma'am you saw the machinery, I believe—(capital boiled beef)—there's a thing goes up and a thing goes down, all made of iron; well, that's the hydrostatic principles; then you put into the boiler—(a nice leg of mutton, Mrs. Sweetbread)—let me see, where was I?—In the boiler, I believe. Ah! it's an old trick of mine to be getting into hot water, So ma'am, you see they turn all the smoke that comes from the fire on to the wheels, and that makes them spin round, just as the smoke-jack in our chimnies turns the spit; and then there's the safety-valve in case of danger, which lets all the water into the fire, and so puts out the steam at once. You see, ma'am, it's very simple, when once you understand the trigonometry of it."—"O perfectly, but I never had it properly explained to me before. It's vastly clever, isn't it. How *could* they think of it? Shall I give you a little of the sallad? La, it isn't dressed; what a shame!"

"Not at all," cried Smart, "none of us dressed for dinner, so that we can hardly expect it to be dressed for us. He! he! he!"—"Did you hear that, Mrs. H.?" exclaimed Mrs. Suet, turning to Mrs. Hoggins, "that was a good one, warn't it? Drat it, Smart, you *are* a droll one."

Here the company were alarmed by a terrified groan from Mr. Croak, who ejaculated, "Heaven have mercy upon us! did you hear that whizzing noise?—there it is again! there's something wrong in the boiler—if it bursts, we shall all be in heaven in five minutes,"—"The Lord forbid!" ejaculated two or three voices, while others began to scream, and were preparing to quit their places, when the steward informed them it was nothing in the world but the spare steam which they were letting off.—"Ay, so they alway say," resumed Croak with an incredulous tone and woe-begone look; "but it was just the same on board the American steam-boat that I was telling you of—fifty-two souls sitting at dinner, laughing and chatting for all the world as we are now, when there comes a whiz, such as we heard a while ago—God help us! there it is once more---and bang! up blew the boiler---fourteen people scalded to death---large pieces of their flesh found upon the banks of the river, and a little finger picked up next day in an oyster-shell, which by the ring upon it was known to be the captain's. But don't be alarmed, ladies and Gentlemen: I dare say we shall escape any scalding as we're all in the cabin, & so we shall only go to the bottom smack! Indeed we *may* arrive safe---they do sometimes, and I wish we may now, for nobody loves a party of pleasure more than I do. I hate to look upon the gloomy side of things when we are all happy together (here another groan), and I hope I haven't said any thing to lower the spirits of the company."

"There's no occasion," cried Smart, "for I saw the steward putting water into every bottle of brandy." The laugh excited by this *bon-mot* tended in some degree to dissipate the alarm and gloom which the boding Mr. Croak had been infusing into the party; and Smart, by way of fortifying their courage, bade them remark that the sailors were obviously under no sort of apprehension. "Ay," resumed the persevering Mr. Croak, "they are used to it—it is their business—they are bred to the sea."---"But they don't want to be bread to the fishes, any more than you or I," re[illegible] Smart, chucking at his having the best of th[illegible]se.

[illegible]med Mrs. Sweetbread, "I [illegible] they should have put it upon the cullender to let the water run out; and yet you have been drinking it, Smart, and never said any thing about it."—"Madam," replied the party thus addressed, laying his hand upon his heart, and looking very serious, "I make it a rule never to speak ill of the dead.—I am eating the ham, you see, and yet it would be much better if I were to let it exemplify one of Shakspeare's soliloquies—Ham-let alone."——"La! you're such a wag," cried Mrs. Hoggins, "there's no being up to you; but if you don't like the ham, take a slice of this edge-bone—nothing's better than cold beef."—"I beg your pardon, Madam," replied the indefatigable joker—"cold beef's better than nothing---Ha! ha! ha!"

"How do you find yourself now, my darling?" said Mrs. Cleaver to her son, who had been driven below by a shower, and kept his hat on because, as he said, his "'air was quite vet,"—"Vy, mother, I have been as sick as a cat, but I'm bang up now and so peckish that I feel as if I could heat any thing."---"Then just warm these potatoes," said Smart, handing him the dish, "for they are almost cold,"---"I'll thank you not to run your rigs upon me," quoth the young Cockney, looking glumpish, "or I shall fetch you a vipe with this here hash stick. If one gives you a hinch, you take a hell."---"Never mind him, my dear," cried his mother, "eat this mutton-chop, it will do you good; there's no gravy, for Mr. Smart has all the sauce to himself. Haw! haw! haw!"---"Very good!" exclaimed the latter, clapping his hands, "egad! Ma'am, you are as good a wag as your own double chin." This was only ventured in a low tone of voice, and, as the fat dame was at that moment handing the plate to her son, it was fortunately unheard. Dick being still rather giddy, contrived to let the chop fall upon the floor, an occurrence at which Mr. Smart declared he was not in the least surprised, as the young man, when first he came into the cabin, looked uncommonly chop-fallen. Dick however, had presently taken a place at table, and began attacking the buttock of beef with great vigour and vivacity, protesting he had got a famous "happetite," and felt "as ungry as an ound."---"I never say any thing to discourage any body," said Mr. Croak, "particularly young people; it's a thing I hate, but t'other day a fine lad sate down to his dinner in this very packet, after being sea-sick, just as you may be doing now, when it turned out he had broke a blood-vessel, and in twelve hours he was a corpse, and a very pretty one he made."

"I'm not going to be choused out of my dinner for all that," replied the youth, munching away with great industry, and at the same time calling out—"Steward! take away this porter-pot, it runs."—"I doubt that, cried Smart,—"I say it does," resumed Dick, angrily, "the table-cloth is all of a sop."—"I'll bet you half-a-crown it doesn't." Done! and done! were hastily exchanged, when Mr. Smart, looking round with a smirk, exclaimed—"Ladies and gentlemen, I appeal to to every one of you whether the pot has not been perfectly still, and nothing has been running but the beer." This elicited a shout at poor Dick's expense, who sullenly muttered, "I'm not going to be bamboozled out of an 'alf-crown in that there vay, and vat's more I vont be made a standing joke by no man."—"I don't see how you can," replied his antagonist, "so long as you are sitting."—"Vy are you like a case of ketchup?" cried Dick, venturing for once to become the assailant, and immediately replying to his own inquiry, "because you are a saucebox."—"Haw! haw!" roared his mother, "bravo, Dick; well done, Dick! there's a proper rap for you Mr. Smart."—Somewhat nettled at this joke, poor as it was, the latter returned to the charge, by inquiring of Dick why his hat was like a giblet-pie? and after suffering him to guess two or three times in vain, cried "because there's a goose's head in it," and instantly set the example of the horse-laugh, in which the company joined. Finding he was getting the worst of it, Dick thought it prudent to change the conversation, by observing that it would luckily be "'igh-water in the arbour when they arrived.—"Then I re[illegible]mmend you by all means to use some of it," [illegible]

Both mother and son rose up in wrath at this personality, and there would infallibly have been a *bourrasque* (as the French say) in the hold, but that there was just then a tremendous concussion upon the deck, occasioned by the fall of the main-boom, and followed by squeaks and screams, of all calibres, from the panic-stricken company at the dinner-table. "Lord have mercy upon us! ejaculated Croak with a deep groan, "it's all over with us---we are going to the bottom---I like to make the best of every thing---it's my way, and therefore hope no lady or gentleman will be in the least alarmed, for I believe drowning is a much less painful death than is generally supposed."

Having run upon deck at this juncture for the purpose of ascertaining the nature of the accident, which he found to be unattended with the smallest danger, the writer cannot detail any more of the conversation that ensued until their arrival at Calais, which will form the subject of another paper-

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NEW PUBLICATIONS,
ENGLISH.
With Critical Remarks.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Conchologist's Companion; comprising the Instincts and Constructions of Testaceous Animals, with a general Sketch of those extraordinary Productions which connect the vegetable and Animal Kingdoms. By the Author of the Wonders of the Vegetable Kingdom, &c.

This unpretending little volume will be received with much pleasure by those whose taste leads them to the study of natural history; especially by the more juvenile students, for whose use it is principally designed. It is a judicious and entertaining compilation from larger and more scientific works on the same subjects, insterspersed with descriptions of natural scenery from the pen of the compiler, who appears to be an ardent lover of nature. The following extract from the description of the coral, which contains also an account of that singular phenomenon the *fata morgana*, will give a good idea of the style in which the work is written.

"This elegant production is common to the shores of Great Britain; but the finest specimens are brought from the Persian Gulf, Red Sea, Africa, Bastions of France, island of Majorca and Corsica, and from the coasts of Provence and Catalonia. A large fishery also subsists in the Straits of Messina, where the shell collector had lately an opportunity of not only seeing the method employed by the Sicilian fishermen in bringing up the coral, but also La Fata Morgana, that beautiful aerial phenomenon, which the credulous natives imagine to be produced by fairies or invisible beings,

'That in the colours of the rainbow live,
Or play i' the plighted clouds,'

It was summer, early in July, the morning calm and delightful; the winds were hushed, the surface of the bay remarkably smooth---the tide at its full height, and the waters elevated in the middle of the channel. The sun had just surmounted the hills behind Reggio, and formed an angle of forty-five degrees on the noble expanse of water which extends before the city. Suddenly the sea that washes the Sicilian shores presented the aspect of a range of dark mountains; while that on the Calabrian coast appeared like a clear polished mirror, which reflected and multiplied every object existing or moving at Reggio, with the addition of a range of more than a thousand giant pilasters, equal in altitude, distance, and degree of light and shade. In a moment they lost half their height, and bent into arcades, like those of a Roman aqueduct. A long cornice was then formed on the top, and above it rose innumerable castles, which presently divided into towers, and shortly afterwards into magnificent colonnades. To these succeeded a sweep of windows; then came pines and cypresses, and innumerable shrubs and trees; in shadier scenes-

'Pan or Sylvanus never slept, nor nymph
Nor Faunus haunted,'

[illegible]

heavens; it then vanished in the twinkling of an eye; and instead of pilasters, groves, and colonnades, the shell collector saw nothing but the mountains of Reggio, Messina, and a beautiful expanse of water, reflecting its cultivated shores, and the cattle that were grazing on its banks.*

"A new scene was now presented to his attention. It consisted of a number of boats skimming rapidly over the transparent water, each of which was tipped with vivid light; and a fleet of more than twenty small vessels, with their sails expanded to catch the breeze. They were employed in the coral fishery, which is carried on from the entrance of the Taro to the part of the Strait opposite to the church of the Grotto, or through a tract of six miles in length, and to the distance of three miles from Messina. Each vessel was manned by eight men, who separately moored them above a range of sub-marine rocks, and then proceeded to bring up the branches of coral by means of an instrument formed of two poles of wood, crossing each other at right angles, and having a piece of net fastened on the under side; a large stone having been previously fixed at the points where the poles cross each other, in order to facilitate the descent of the instrument; and a cord strongly tied round the middle. Each of the fishermen held one of these instruments in his hand, and by the help of a companion, guided the net to those places where the coral was supposed to grow, which was then enclosed in the meshes of the net, broken off, and immediately drawn up."

Wilhelm Meister's Apprenticeship: a Novel from the German of Goëthe. In 3 vols.

That Wilhelm Meister should be read by the Germans "with an admiration approaching to enthusiasm," we can readily believe; but that it is possible for that work ever to become a favourite with the English public we cannot admit. It is very possible that a German intellect may discover "the allegories and typical allusions of the work;" that it is "a light airy sketch of the development of man in all his endowments and faculties, gradually proceeding from the first rude exhibitions of puppets and mountebanks, through the perfection of the poetic and dramatic, up to the unfolding of the principle of religion and the greatest of all arts, the art of life."—*Preface.* But we are quite sure that no English faculties will ever be able to arrive at such a conclusion. If, then, the typical character of the novel be, as we fear it must be, totally unintelligible to the matter-of-fact understandings of our novel readers, the interest of these volumes must depend upon the narrative, which undoubtedly is not of the most amusing nature. The plot is a species of perpetual Green-room Chronicle, in which we find nothing but the adventure of a company of actors, interspersed with a variety of dramatic criticism. But even here again the English reader is at fault, for the author's delineations of character are almost as unintelligible to him as his types and allegories. What standard have we whereby to measure the character of a German actor or actress? What creatures have we in our imagination to which they can be assimilated. The tone of sentiment in England and Germany differs so widely, that what appears to the latter people a fine delineation of natural feeling, is often to us mere unintelligible extravagance. What, for instance, must we think of Wilhelm Meister, when we find him behaving thus at the door of an actress with whom he was intriguing. "He kissed the brass knocker of her door; he kissed the threshold over which her feet went out and in, and warmed it with the fire of his breast. He again sate still for a moment, and figured her behind the curtains in her white night gown; with the red ribbon tied round her head ***. It was as if the spheres stood mute above him, suspending their eternal song to catch the low melodies of his heart." When placed in juxta-position with a passage which occurs a few pages previously, this rhapsody has really an odd effect. We are thus told that the actress of whom Wilhelm was enamoured "did not seek to hide from him many a natural office, which out of respect for the presence of a second person is usually concealed!" Perhaps it might have been as well had the translator, out of respect for the English public, exercised his discretion in omitting this curious paragraph.

In asserting that this novel is not suited to the English reader, we must not be understood as expressing an opinion unfavourable to the work itself, which has acquired an established reputation amongst those who are best qualified to judge of its merits. It is the work of a man of high and peculiar genius, and is not to be measured by a foreign standard. Many parts of it are full of thought and beauty, and some of the poetry even in the translation is highly pleasing. In the first volume we find a translation of the celebrated lines which Lord Byron copied in the commencement of his Bride of Abydos. We ought to observe also that the original of Sir Walter Scott's Fenella is to be found in the wild and singular character of Mignon.

The Human Heart. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

This volume, which is a collection of tales written with considerable talent, would have been a much more pleasing work had the author not filled it so very full of horrors. He appears to be never satisfied unless he is lacerating "the human heart," with some appalling narrative, either conjured up by his own imagination, or selected from the darkest pages of history. Thus the second tale, "Thou shalt not do evil that good may come of it," is the well-known story of Col. Kirk's infamous treachery and violence to the sister of one of his prisoners. It does not argue any great sense in the writer of his own powers, when he thus resorts to the *horrible*, for the purpose of infusing an interest into his stories; nor, indeed, is this the best mode of accomplishing such an object; for our own parts, we rather turn with distaste from these pictures of death and destruction and despair. We regret that the author of these tales has not selected more pleasing themes for his pen, as he appears to possess talents and feelings which would enable him to produce a much more agreeable work.

New Month, Mag. Sept.

Varieties.

Artificial Chalybeate Water.---If a few pieces of silver coin, (says Dr. Hare,) be alternated with pieces of sheet iron, on placing the pile in water it soon acquires a chalybeate taste and a yellowish hue, and in twenty-four hours flocks of oxide of iron appear. Hence by replenishing with water a vessel, in which such a pile is placed, after each draught, we may obtain a competent substitute for a chalybeate spring.---*Quart. Journal* xxxiv.

Natural History.—Snow-fleas are a species of insect, of which, says a Canadian traveller, I have not seen any notice taken either by French or English writers. Previous to a thaw, they are observed upon the snow in great multitudes. I once counted upwards of 1,296,000 upon a single square yard; and I think it is probable, that every yard of wood-land in the province would average at least an equal number.—The snow-flea is perfectly black, and about the size of a grain of the finest gunpowder.

Natural Ice Caves.---In a memoir on some natural ice caves, read by Professor Pictet, to the Helvetic Society, in 1822, the author had advanced the singular fact, attested by the neighbouring inhabitants, that *the ice forms more in summer than in winter*, and conceived that this effect might be due to two concomitant causes; descending currents of air, and the cold produced by evaporation.

It was desirable that this fact shall be confirmed by observation made in the winter; a season, however, when the fall of snow prevented ascents to any great height. One of these natural ice caves, visited by Professor Pictet, is situated near the crest of the Mont Vergy, in Faucigny; it is called from the name of the neighbouring chalet, Montarguis. Two countrymen of the village of Sionzier, near the road to this ice-cave, had the curiosity and perseverance to make three visits to this place during the last autumn and winter, and have drawn up a short notice, which has been read to the Geneva Society. It is as follows:

"The 22d Oct. we ascended to the ice-cave of Montarguis with some little trouble, because of the first snow, and we found very little ice in the columns; it had begun to melt.

"The 26th November we re-ascended to the before-mentioned ice-cave. There we found very little ice at the bottom of the cave, out of which came a sort of warmth.

"The 25th Dec. we re-ascended to the above-mentioned cave with much difficulty and trouble, and were almost carried away by an avalanche. This circumstance discouraged us, but recovering from our fear we ascended. There we found a moderate warmth in the cave, and no ice; instead of which where there is ice in summer, there was actually water; therefore in winter it is warm in this cavern, and in summer it is cold. The roof appears cavernous; it appears as if there were chimneys."

The fact, therefore, seems well ascertained, and the editor of the *Bibliothèque Universelle* observes, that the concluding remark comes in support of the explanation given by professor Pictet, depending on descending currents of air, cooled by evaporation, whilst traversing considerable strata of stones constantly moist. This effect can only take place in summer. for in winter the current of air would be ascending from the warmth of the interior to the exterior.

The decending current of cold air was observed during the last summer by M. Gampert, who visited this cave, and penetrated to its extremity; there he discovered a crevice, or aperture, by which water descended and flowed over the ice, and also a very rapid current of very cold air.---*Bib. Univ.* xxv.

Zelma.—An Arabian Song.

Around my bower the jasmines twine,
There every flower its sweet discloses,
And there the new-fallen dewdrops shine
Like diamonds strewed among the roses.

And in the lonely evening hour,
When the moon first sheds her silvery light
Over her lovely favourite flower,
That only is awake at night;

Oft have I sat to view her gleams
Fall o'er the dim and sleeping wave;
While fancy revell'd in such dreams,
As heaven to our Prophet gave.

In those soft dreams the moments fled
Enraptured, swift, unheeded by;
Like visions which await the dead
In the rich bowers beyond the sky.

Wrapped in a shawl of woven light
That waved in splendour o'er his vest,
A Genius came at fall of night
And placed this rosebud on my breast.

He did not speak, he did not breathe—
His airy steps so lightly fell,
That on the flowers which grew beneath,
Where they had fallen you could not tell.

No, scarcely did he touch the dew
When through the cold moon's mystic beam
He fled,—and then I hardly knew
If it were true, or did I dream.

But, ah! his hallowed form still floats
Before my fancy's witched ken—
As o'er the memory, melting notes,
We've heard, and wish to hear again!

Oriental Herald, September.

* For a further description of La Fata Morgana, consult Travels in the Two Sicilies, by Henry Swinburne, Esq.

BOMBAY—Printed for the *Proprietors*, by M. D. Cru[illegible]in Bake-House Lane No. 2.

[illegible] &c. &c. will be thankfully [illegible]

Supplement to the Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 23D 1825.

(*Continued from page* 92.)

thirty-first trip,) I shall give you such particulars as I have been enabled to collect. Mr Sadler was accompanied by his manservant, and the wind blew a strong breeze from S. S. E., and being favourable for bringing the balloon towards this town, many persons were anxiously on the look out for the aeronants, and about half-after two o'clock the pilot was discovered to the east. About half-past three the balloon was seen to pass in a most majestic style of grandeur.

The balloon was seen hovering over Church Parish, about four miles east of Blackburn, about half-past three o'clock, when the aerial voyagers prepared to descend and threw out a grappling-iron, which caught a tree, and the sudden jerk threw Mr. Sadler out of the car, and broke the cord. The balloon then dragged the car, to which Mr.Sadler was suspended by one leg. The car struck a chimney, and knocked it completely down, and shortly after Mr. S. fell to the ground from the height of about thirty yards, into a meadow! A crowd of persons immediately assembled, and conveyed him to a public-house adjacent. The surgical aid of Dr. Stansfield, and Mr. Muir, was procured, and a messenger sent off to this town for James Barlow, Esq. (who has retired from practice, except in cases of emergency, and great danger), and Mr. Dugdale. These gentlemen proceeded immediately to the spot, and rendered their aid, but without effect, for they found Mr. Sadler's skull much fractured, and a considerable portion depressed upon the brain; he was insensible, and had several ribs broken, and had sustained serious internal injury. He lingered until eight o'clock this morning, when death put a period to his sufferings. The balloon, lightened of Mr. Sadler's weight, rose rapidly to a considerable height, again descended near Whalley, about three miles from the place of the accident, and the car coming in contact with some rails, the man jumped out, and had his left arm fractured and received other injury. Mr. Hardy set his arm, and rendered him other medical assistance, and the man then set off in a post chaise to Bolton. The balloon, lightened of both the adventurous aeronauts, rose rapidly into the air, and has not yet been heard of.

A Coroner's Jury is about to be summoned.

To add to this melancholy event, as the landlord (Mr. Blenkinsop) of the public-house where Mr. Sadler's corpse lies, was returning from Averington, and, when within a few yards of his house, he dropped down in an apoplectic fit, and immediately expired.

Your's &c. in great haste,

THOMAS ROGERSON.

ORIENTAL HERALD. SEPTEMBER.

Indian Governors.---The most contradictory rumours prevail on the subject of the new appointments to India. By some, it is said, that Mr. Elphinstone is actually appointed to Madras, and that Sir John Malcolm has been proposed by Ministers for Bombay, but that the Court of Directors will not confirm the appointment. Others are as confident in the assurance that Sir John Malcolm has been appointed by the Court ---but that the Ministry adhere to their nomination; while others again affirm that neither of these rumours are correct.

Court of Proprietors.—At this season, when almost every person who is not of necessity confined to a fixed residence in London throughout the year, goes into the country, most of the East India Directors, as well as Proprietors of East India stock, are dispersed over every part of the British Islands, as well as on the Continent, and no Court could be summoned with advantage to any discussion that might be proposed in it, until these absentees return to town, which will most probably be some time in October and November. This explanation is principally meant for our Indian readers, who, not adverting to this fact, might look for requisitions, fixing General and Special Courts more frequently than they can be held to any good or useful purpose. They may be assured, however, that there will be no relaxation on the part of those who have devoted themselves to this object.

MISCELLANY,

ORIGINAL AND SELECT.

Elizabeth Eglin, a poor widow, lately died in York, in the *hundred and second year* of her age. Her mother lived to be 103 years old, and her grand-mother attained the still greater age of 104.—The great increase of trade at the port of Poole is evident, from the circumstance that upwards of 1,500 tons of shipping arrived there in the course of one day last week.—Letter from Grenada state, that from the want of rain, and from excessive heat the crops of sugar and coffee were nearly all destroyed.—It is said to be contemplated to throw open a vista to the Park opposite the Union Club. Berkeley-house, and the one opposite, in the passage from Spring-gardens, are to be demolished. Carlton-house is to undergo a variety of necessary repairs; they have already commenced.—By a clause in the New Street Act, the fronts of all the houses from Carlton-house to Portland-place are to be renovated, and made white once in three years.—Mr. Coulthard, who lately fought a duel in Oxfordshire, died under the operation of extracting the ball which was lodged in his shoulder on that unfortunate occasion.—The Hon. Cæsar Rodney, Minister from the United State to the Government of Buenos Ayres, died in the city of Buenos Ayres on the 10th of June. His obsequies were celebrated with extraordinary pomp.

FROM AMERICAN PAPERS.

THE NEW YORK AMERICAN.—AUG. 31.

Peru.—Accounts have been received at Baltimore from Laguaria to the 4th August. mentioning the sailing of Com. Daniels for Porto Cavello, five days preceding, to take the Command of the Colombian navy, which had been ordered to convey to Chagres the troops destined to assist Bolivar in expelling the royalists from Peru.---These reinforcements are stated at 12,000 men; an army sufficient of itself to effect the purpose contemplated, even if the Liberator had not a single soldier under his command. Should an engagement not have taken place before the arrival of this force, it will increase the patriot army to at least 20,000 troops, chiefly Colombians, who are already accustomed to active warfare and have achieved numberless victories over the enemies of liberty.

NEW YORK.---SEPTEMBER 17, 1824.

Late from Brazil.---Alfred P. Edwards, Esqr. passenger in the Sultana, from Rio Janeiro is bearer of despatches for Government and for the Brazilian Charges des Affaires. He left on the 8th August, and represents that the political affairs of that country, were in a very unsettled state. Neither party has confidence in the Emperor. The old Portuguese residents of the Brazils, have all concentrated at Rio, and they are the principal supporters and advisers of the Emperor; they however, consider him as a renegade, but as a matter of policy make use of him to answer their purpose. The Brazilians have lost all confidence in him; they think that the course which he has been pursuing will finally end in the surrender of the country to his father. And whenever a Portuguese squadron or force appears on the coast of sufficient strength to warrant it, he will make the attempt. He has been using every exertion to endeavour to do away this impression, by Proclamations and other public acts, but all to no effect.

All the Northern Provinces, from the Amazon to Bahia, were hostile to the Emperor and would not acknowledge his new Constitution. Gen. Carvario, the Governor of the province of Pernambuco, who is reputed to be a man of talents and of firm republican principles, is at the head of the opposition party. He has recently recommended to the people to call a convention, to meet at some central point for the purpose of forming a Constitution and to establish a Government for themselves. The Emperor has secured the Navy, and the confidence of the Army, which he has about him, consisting of about 7000 regular troops, mostly black—He keeps them well clothed and regularly paid, by this course he has secured their confidence.

About the 20th June, information from Lisbon was received, stating, that the expedition intended against the Brazils had been given up for the present. Upon the receipt of this information, a new decree was issued, ordering the renewal of the blockade of Pernambuco, and a sqadron of five vessels was despatched for that purpose, and the blockade was again renewed. About the 20th July the information from the Northern Provinces, was of so alarming a nature to the Emperor, that he conceived it necessary that immediate steps should be taken to endeavour to put a stop to the current of political events which were there setting against him. Therefore, on the 26th July, an embargo was laid on the shipping at Rio de Janeiro, and all the vessels of war then in port were immediately prepared for sea, and a general press for seamen took place *without regard to nation.* On the 2d of August an expedition sailed, consisting of one 74 and four other vessels of war, with a number of transports, having on board 2000 troops under the orders of Gen. Lima; and the squadron under the command of Lord Cochrane. Its object is to make a landing near Pernambuco. The Pernambucans are represented to be in strong force, with a rich treasury. On the 3d August the first blockading squadron of Pernambuco, under the command of Com. Taylor, reached Rio de Janeiro, and orders were immediately given to have those ships prepared for sea. Every exertion was making to get them in readinees to sail in the course of a few days with a military force. Its object was against the province of Searras, which had recently sent back to the Emperor the Governor which he had sent to them, saying that they preferred governing themselves. Admiral Jewett, would command this squadron.

On the evening of the 3d of August, by an order from the Emperor, a great display of rejoicings commenced, and *continued for three days*, in consequence of the *birth of a Princess.* All the Public Offices were closed and all business suspended: and on the 9th the child was to be baptized, and all business was *again to be suspended for three days more*—*Mercantile Adv.*

HORRID PIRACIES.

New York. Sept. 8.—Capt. Wolf, of the brig Frances, who arrived yesterday in 9 days from Havana, has furnished us with the following interesting intelligence:

the 20th of August, Capt Graham, of the ...sh sloop of war *Icarus*, hired a launch ...n some Spanish merchants at Havana, ...hich, with two of his own boats, he armed and manned with nearly his whole crew, leaving only ten men on board his ship. These were out with such expedition, that they passed the Moro the same day at sunset and proceeded westward in search of a piratical vessel which Capt. G. had obtained slight information of. On the 21st, at day-light, the boats arrived at the piratical rendezvous, (Key Blanco,) in the Bay of Honda, where they saw a schooner and a sloop, the former with 53, the latter with 20 men. As the boats pulled direct for them, they perceived the pirates take to their boats, and several of them jumped overboard, and made for the shore. The British boats followed and killed six of them, whom they shot as they landed. The seamen were anxious to pursue the remainder into the woods, but the officers did not deem it prudent. The boats then pulled for the schr. and sloop, and also went on board the brig Henry, of Hartford, where they found Capt. *Rhodes*, and crew consisting of seven men, in such a state and condition from hunger, thirst, and their cruelty, as not to be able to articulate a word. They also found TWELVE vessels burnt to the water's edge, and ascertained that *the freebooters had murdered all their crews, consisting of one hundred and fifty persons.*

On the 26th, the boats returned to Havana, towing in their prizes, the schr. and sloop. Some papers were found on board the Henry, which, it was expected, would lead to some valuable discoveries.

On the 27th, it was said that Capt Graham had made application to the Governor to search a Spanish vessel then in the harbour of Havana, but it was not known at 3 P. M. (when the Frances sailed) whether permission had been granted.

MEXICO.

Various accounts from Mexico confirm that of the execution of Iturbide. The editor of the National Gazette has obtained papers and letters by the hands of a friend, from which the following particulars are selected :—

The Mexican Congress have decreed a pension to the wife and child of Iturdide.

Don Pablo Obregon has been appointed minister from Mexico to the United States. Gentlemen well acquainted with Mr. Obregon represent him as one of the most interesting young men of that country.

A Mexican article of the 30th ult. announces that the Supreme Executive Government had provided a sufficient escort and complete security, for the funds which were to be sent on the 9th inst. from Mexico to Vera Cruz and Alvarado.

"We received per express, yesterday, the news that Iturbide has been shot on his arrival at Soto la Marina, on the 19th ultimo, —an event which has gratified every well wisher to this country. You may judge by this how far the spirit of republicanism has taken root. Crowned heads may maintain themselves in Europe by means of bayonets, but here in the New World they are justly consigned to the worms. This happy event, and the total destruction of the factiosos, in the province of Guadalaxara, where all the ring-leaders have been shot, as you will have seen by the papers, (among them a German Baron Von Rosemberg) will insure internal tranquillity. Generals Bustamante and Quintaner are prisoners in Mexico, awaiting their trial; they no doubt have misled Iturbide to this foolish step, and will meet with their reward. General Bravo, (who really has proved himself a second Washington) will take the Presidential chair on the 1st of next month. The law made, as to election, and time of a President, has just been copied from that of the United States.

"The roads from hence to Mexico are now clear of robbers: that infamous Gomez has been beaten a second time, but escaped; he has lost many men, and applied to Congress for an indulto, or amnesty, but of course rejected.

"Business at this season is rather dull: however, all such produce from France and Italy as come nearest to those from Spain, meet with a ready sale; such as wines, brandy, paper, oil, &c. German linens may be sold at saving prices. It is now in contemplation in Congress to lay duty of $10\frac{1}{2}$ on the exportation of coin, instead of the $5\frac{1}{2}$ hitherto paid."—*Boston Courier Sept.* 6.

PARTICULARS OF ITURBIDE'S DEATH.

Extract of a letter from Capt. Hill, of the schr. Superior, at Soto La.

Marina, dated July 24.—"On the 19th, at 4 o'clock A. M. before day light, he was executed at the head of the army. They say he died boldly, having previously made a long speech *in favor of the government, exhorting the troops to be obedient and attentive to their duty.* All his suit are detained under a strong guard, and it is reported they will suffer the same punishment as the Emperor. The widow has expressed a wish to return to London and bring the rest of her children, six in number, along with her to this country."

Capt. H. adds, that the brig Swift, which brought Iturbide out, had that morning sailed for New Orleans or Havana; and that it was well she did, for 50 soldiers arrived immediately afterwards to take possession of her.—*Nat. Intelligencer, Sept.* 16.

From Colombia.—The Colombiano of 4th August, contains a copy of a decree of the Congress at Bogota, for levying 5000 men above the forces which the Republic ought to possess. The expense of this levy is to be paid from the public revenue and by bills of exchange, to be negotiated out of the loan of thirty millions.

In order to encourage the improvement of agriculture, the National Congress has passed a decree exempting every plantation of cocoa, coffee, and indigo, from the payment of tythes for the following periods :—

The new plantations of cocoa for ten years. counted from the 1st Jan. 1824, till 31st Dec. Those of coffee for seven years, counted from the 1st Jan. 1825, till 31st Dec. 1831. Those of indigo for four years, counted from 1st Jan. 1825, till 31st Dec. 1828.

The Government of Mexico was apprized of the conspiracy in behalf of *Iturbide*, early in May. On the night of the 13th of that month, the authorities entered a house and took into custody twenty-two individuals who were holding a secret meeting; and in a manner so effectual that not one escaped. All their papers, documents, proclamations &c. were at once taken possession of. The individuals taken were one brigadier general, three colonels, several other military officers, and six civilians. The examination of these led to the arrest of Don J. Antonio Andrade, General of Division, Count del Valle, and a clerk in the Post Office, through whose agency a correspondence was carried on throughout Mexico. Subsequently, the adherents of Iturbide in Guadalaxara and other parts of the country, broke out in open rebellion, but were gen...ily subdued in the month of June, a... the leaders imprisoned at Mexico.

It was on the faith and promises of these conspirators, no doubt, that Iturbide was induced to return to Mexico in the manner that has been related; and it seems that he must have landed at Soto la Marina, in total ignorance of the down-fall of his friends. The result has been fortunate for the peace of Mexico.

The late acts of the Mexican Congress afford a pledge to the world that the liberal and enlightened system of government they have adopted will be permanent.

When the infatuated person who lately lost his life at Padilla was expelled from the country as an usurper, the terms of his exile were considered by many as unwise; but all must approve the late act of liberality to his unhappy family.

In addition to these we have now to add solemn recognition of all the public debts of the Mexican Government, however contracted or under whatever system; and we beg leave to offer the following Decree, as an example worthy of imitation by His Most Catholic as well as His Most Christian Majesty.

"The General Sovereign Constitutional Congress of the United States of Mexico, wishing to show a testimony of their respect for Public Faith, and of their rigorous observance of the principles of justice; to regulate and establish upon a *solid basis*, the credit of the nation—Decree as follows:

1. They recognise the amounts due upon all contracts made during the government of the Viceroys of the Mexican Nation, up to the 17th Sept. 1810.

2. Also, the National debts proved to have been contracted for the public service by those Governors, recognized in the Law of Premiums, and also by snch Generals as were acknowledged worthy of the public faith.

3. The Nation also acknowledges the debts contracted with the Mexican People by the Vice-roys, from the 17th Sept. 1810, until the entrance of the Mexican army into the capital, in cases where the loans are proved *not to have been made voluntarily.*

4. The Nation acknowledges all debts for its service contracted by the Independent Chiefs, from the moment of the Declaration of Independence, until the entrance of the army into the capital. Also those of the liberating army until its occupation of said city.

5. The Nation finally acknowledges all debts contracted by the Established Gover...ors from the first epoch of Independen...as mentioned in the preceding article.

The Supreme Executive Power will cause these presents to be known and disposed of as necessary to their fulfilment, and cause the same to be printed, published, and circulated —*Mexico, 28th June*, 1824.

JOSE MARIANO MARIN, Pres't.
JOSE RAFAEL BERRUACOS, Dep. Sec'y.
DEMETRIUS DEL CASTILLA. do.

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ADVERTISER.

VOL. 36. WEDNESDAY, MARCH 2, 1825.

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WILL SELL
BY AUCTION
On Tuesday, the 8th Instant,

EIGHTY Cases of French Claret, Grand Vin de Latour, imported on the Hibberts, Musters of which may be had till the Day of Sale.

AT HALF PAST 12 O'CLOCK,
Without Reserve,

A pair of Capital Grey Carriage Horses and a light Buggy.

Meadows Street, 2d March 1825.

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HAVE THIS DAY
RECEIVED FOR SALE
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AN ELEGANT
LONDON BUILT
FAMILY COACH,
Lately fitted up in the neatest style
PRICE Rs. 1,500,

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TWO MOST HIGHLY FINISHED
DOUBLE BARRELLED
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WITH patent revolving pan locks to be used either on the Percussion or old principle,

PRICE EACH Rs. 600

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Two Pairs of very Superior Double barrelled Pistols by MORTIMER.

PRICE PER PAIR Rs. 400

The above are all elegantly fitted up in Mahogany Cases.

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Advertisement.

FOR the use of Families. Heads of Factories, and Commanders of Ships carrying no Surgeon,—lately was published.

A TREATISE on DOMESTIC MEDICINE in its most improved state, pointing out the Causes, Symptoms, and most successful mode of treating the Diseases of both cold and warm Climates, with appropriate Prescriptions in English: the whole preceded by valuable Rules for the Preservation of Health, and the attainment of Longevity. By ROBERT THOMAS, Author of the modern Practice of Physic, and an Honorary Member of the Literary, Philosophical, and Historical Societies of New York, North America.

The Work may be purchased at Messrs. KEMPT and Co's. Price 16 Rupees.

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FOR SALE
A FEW BUTTS
OF
GOOD SHERRY,
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FROM CALCUTTA,
PRICE Rs. 600
PER BUTT

APPLY at the office of Mr. WILLIAM NICOL.

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HAS just received from Bushire direct, a few Carboys of Excellent Shiraz Red Wine, and double distilled Rose water, which is now selling at the following prices *for ready money only*, and which he can recommend to his Friends and Customers.

Shiraz Red Wine per a Carboy, ...	Rs.	21	
Ditto in Shiraz Bottles per Bottle, ...	"	3	2
Rose water per Shiraz Ditto	"	2	2

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THE FINE NEW SHIP
Florentia
OF 500 TONS.
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THIS Ship is well fitted in every respect has excellent accommodation for Passengers, and Carries an experienced Surgeon. A plan of her Cabins and further particulars at the Office of MESSRS. ALEXANDER MACKINTOSH & Co.

Bombay, 2d March 1825.

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Ogle Castle,
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HAVING a poop with Superi Accommodations and expected leave Gravesend on the 5th Oct. wi be dispatched for London in all March Apply to Messrs. PRINSEP &. CO.

Bombay, 2d March 1825.

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MR. B. RAZER begs most respectfully to inform the Nobility Gentry and Public in General that having formed a Partnership with Mr J. JOHNSON, the business of the Commission and Library Room will in future be carried on together undermentioned firm of

MESSRS. J. JOHNSON AND CO.
NO. 13 FORBES STREET.

Mr. J. JOHNSON of the above mentioned firm begs leave most respectfully to inform the Gentlemen of the Presidency who have already favored him with their commands and the Nobility, Gentry and Public, that his Establishment (viz.) Veterinary Surgeon, Dealer and Broker, will in future be carried on under the above mentioned firm, and trusts that his past attention and assurance of future strict compliance with any orders they may Honor them with will secure their future interest.

Bombay, 2d March 1825.

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